THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA [illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV...NO. 1024. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

COL. KINNEY'S CENTRAL AMERICAN PROJECT.

What Col. Benton Carries in His Pocket.

The Gallapagos Islands and American Mediation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 28.

The story about the treaty, and purchase of the Gallapagos Islands is not credited here. If a treaty has been negotiated, the President will reject it.

The proposed offer of American Mediation to the European belligerents is rapidly growing in power in influential quarters. S.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1854.

The discussion of Col. KINNEY'S Central American Colonization project, in confidential circles, has brought out the knowledge of the fact that the Government of Nicaragua has long been and still is desirous of ceding the entire territory of that republic to the United States, in order to secure good government and the various advantages, political and commercial, flowing therefrom. Unless I am misinformed, the proffer of cession has been made to the President as directly as the circumstances of the case would permit. There is nothing surprising in this, although there is much that is novel. The internal discords which have distracted Nicaragua lately,—the encroachments of Great Britain, under cover of its privilege at the Balize, and under its assumed Mosquito Protectorate,—its border difficulties with Costa Rica, and the defiance of its authority by the inhabitants of Greytown,—have all, doubtless, contributed to excite the feeling of disquiet and fear of falling into anarchy or decay, which has prompted the proposed cession of territory and sovereignty.

I am inclined to think the Administration, in view of the importance to the United States of controlling the Isthmus routes of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, is favorably disposed towards the proposed cession, but the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty stands in the way, and forbids us to "occupy, fortify, colonize or assume or exercise dominion over any part of Central America." As is well known, the President has exerted his best efforts to get rid of that treaty by negotiation, but hitherto without effect. John Bull sees as well as can the President, that, except for the treaty, desperate and perhaps successful efforts would be made to exclude from all participation in the control or disposition of affairs in Central America; and he has no idea of readily giving the opportunity for such a consummation. No wonder then that Mr. BUCHANAN finds him so obtuse.

In this dilemma the question is discussed, whether we cannot and ought not abrogate the treaty, on the ground that Great Britain persists in violating its provisions,—for she still holds fast to Ruatan and her logwood cutters "at the Balize," have, during the last year only, extended their encroachments for three hundred miles along the coast of Nicaragua! and this too, despite the most earnest protestations of the Government of Nicaragua. Mr. CLAYTON, when consulted by Mr. MARCY on the subject, advised that measures be taken to compel Great Britain to keep the treaty; but I am satisfied that the President is inclined to abrogate it instead. These hints are the beginning only, I take it, of important developments in relation to Central American affairs, soon to be made. In 1798, I think it was, that Congress by law declared our treaties with France of no binding force, because of the frequent violations of their stipulations by that power, and the failure of our demands for redress.

Col. BENTON says he has the Pacific Railroad in his pocket; that is to say, he has received the names of twenty-three of the most eminent capitalists in the country, to be put into a bill as the names of members of a Company to whom Congress shall grant simply the absolute right of way through the public lands for a railroad to the Pacific. These names were furnished him by WM. F. WELD, the "Railroad King" of New-England. Every man on the list is a millionaire, and, although some of them have not been consulted in the matter, Mr. WELD guarantees that all of them will consent to take part in the enterprise. The following is the list: Hon. Abbot Lawrence, William Sturgis, Robert C. Winthrop, Samuel Hooper, William Appleton, John M. Forbes, John E. Thayer, David A. Neal, H. H. Hunnewell, Wm. F. Weld, William Amory, all of Boston; John Carter Brown, of Providence, R. I.; Wm. R. Rodman, of New-Bedford, Mass.; Erastus Corning, of Albany, N. Y.; George Griswold, T. W. Perkins, Watts Sherman, R. H. Winslow, Edwin C. Litchfield, George Bancroft, Thomas Tileston, John A. Stevens, Robert B. Minturn, all of New-York.

Colonel BENTON proposes to introduce a bill giving these gentlemen the right of way for the road, leaving them to select the route, and giving no aid whatever from the Government, nor any promise of aid. He thinks he will get his bill through, and that the Company will go on with the work at once.

I am informed that an Extradition treaty with Hanover is in course of successful negotiation. In a few years, if the conclusion of such conventions continues, there will be no habitable spot in Europe where our SWARTWOUTS and our SCHUYLERS can find rest. S.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The administration is anxious for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands; but the sentiment of Congress is not favorable to immediate action. Our legislators want to know first what is to be done in reference to Cuba, and seem indisposed to take up the subject until the plan of the administration as to the latter is developed. It is said that the Committee on Foreign Relations will report in favor of making the Government of the Hague reconsider and modify the action in the Gibson case, even if coercive measures become necessary for the purpose.

From Washington—Reception of Soulé at Madrid.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 28.

The Star of this city says that positive intelligence has been received by Government that Mr. SOULE was cordially received at Madrid.

Supreme Court at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 28.

EDWARD H. SANDERS, Esq., of Massachusetts, was admitted as an attorney in the Supreme Court to-day.

No. 33. *The City of Providence, plaintiff in error, vs. Daniel R. Clapp*—Argument concluded.

No. 36. *John M. Rogers et al. vs. John Jay, &c.*—Cause submitted to the Court.

No. 37. *Lyde Goodwin, admitted appellant, vs. Robert Oliver and others.*—Argument commenced by WINTER DAVIS, Esq., for appellant.

Later from Mexico—Safety of the Steamship Nautilus—Election of Santa Anna as President, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 25.

By the arrival of the steamship *Orizaba* at this port, we have dates from Mexico to the 19th inst.

Two victories have been gained by the Government troops over the insurgents.

The steamship *Nautilus*, which was reported lost, has arrived at Tampico, and the Mexican war steamer *Iturbide* at Vera Cruz.

The latest accounts stated that General ALVAREZ was within eighteen leagues of the City of Mexico.

SANTA ANNA has been almost unanimously elected President.

Arrival of Myron H. Clark at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 28.

MYRON H. CLARK, Governor elect, with his family, arrived in this city this evening.

The Ferry-boat from Albany to Greenbush Running.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 28.

The Hudson River ferry-boat has made her way across the river to Greenbush, and will maintain the track across until the weather grows colder.

Election for Assemblyman in Orleans County.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Dec. 28.

In the election in Orleans County ELISHA WHALEN, the Know-Nothing candidate for Assembly, (in place of ALEXIS WARD, deceased,) is probably elected over MILLS, the regular Democratic nominee. No Whig ticket was run.

The South Carolina Mail Difficulty.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 27.

The probabilities are now great that the Southern mail will not be carried at all after the 1st of January. The contracts with DOUGLASS were simply to carry the mail. He proposed to sub let to the South Carolina Railroad, but the Post-Office Department forbid that, and if he persists in the intention they will probably annul the contract. No arrangements have yet been made for wagon transportation.

The Department is severely censured by the Press as vacillating, imbecile, and malicious.

The Philadelphia Post-Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 28.

The first floor of Dr. JAYNE'S mammoth building, in this city, has been leased by the Postmaster for the Post-Office for three years, until the new Government buildings can be erected.

Non-Arrival of the Atlantic—The Fog, &c.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Dec. 28—10 P. M.

We have no tidings of the steamer *Atlantic*, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool.

The fog continues very dense, except at intervals, when it lightens up for a few moments. The wind is very light from the N. N. E.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Dec. 28—12 o'clock.

We hear nothing of the steamship *Atlantic* up to this hour. The weather continues thick and foggy.

Arrival of the Steamship Isabel with Havana and Key West Dates.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived at this port, with Havana and Key West dates to the 23d inst.

[Her advices are anticipated by the arrival of the *Empire City* at this port.]

Arrivals of Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The U. S. mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. S. C. TURNER, arrived here from New-York at 8 o'clock last Monday evening.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The steamship *Knoxville* arrived here to-day from New-York, after a passage of 56 hours.

Sailing of the Steamship Black Warrior.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 25.

The steamship *Black Warrior* sailed from this port yesterday for New-York, via Havana.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 28.

By the arrival of the Southern Mail as late as due we have received New-Orleans papers of Friday, but they contain no news.

The Suspected Poisoning Case at Albany.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Mrs. RICE, in Albany, who was supposed to have been poisoned, have concluded their investigation, and failing to agree upon a verdict, have been discharged. The District Attorney has given his opinion that there is no cause for calling another Coroner's Jury, as a man is now under arrest upon suspicion of having caused her death, and arrested upon a warrant issued by a Police Magistrate. Hence there will be a thorough investigation of the cause of her death before the Police Court, which will probably be fully as satisfactory to the public as it would be if another Jury were called.

The Steamship Wm. Penn.

A letter to McCREADY, MOTT & Co., dated Constantinople, Nov. 13, 1854, says: "On the 8th inst., in coming through the Dardanelles, at night, the vessel, in a thick rain, got over upon the Asiatic shore, the Straits being very narrow. The chart indicated no danger, but it seems that a fort, recently built, has formed a sand-spit just large enough to pick up the *William Penn*. As soon as the fort was perceived, the helm put to starboard, but as the vessel was steaming slowly, her bow was slewed round by the current, and the vessel struck the ground hard and fast. She lay very comfortable till morning—being aground only forward with plenty of water aft. A French man-of-war steamer tried to pull us off but did not succeed. In the meantime a Turkish Pacha came on board and requested that the troops should be sent to the barracks on shore, and offered to furnish boats and men for the purpose. We landed everything in two days, when the vessel floated off without injury, received the troops again on board and sailed for her destination. We had as many men and boats as could possibly work, and yet the Pacha would not accept the slightest compensation. He was a Christian sort of Mahometan; he would not drink wine, but would imbibe champagne, which [illegible] at the time of the Prophet, he did not consider as forbidden, especially as he was very fond of it."

FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Commercial Regulations Revised—The Parties to the C. T. Smith Affair.

The *Empire City* left New-Orleans Dec. 20, 8 A. M., reached Havana Dec. 22, at 8 P. M., and after transferring the California mails and passengers to the U. S. mail steamer *Falcon*, Capt. GRAY—left on the 23d at 5 P. M. for this Port.

There was nothing of importance doing in Havana. While the steamer was laying at New-Orleans, JOHN COLWELL, one of the ship's firemen, fell overboard and was drowned.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854.

Under edict of the 18th we are to have revision of our commercial regulations for the Port of the Havana and the Custom-House, for the purpose of more simplicity, and to meet the pressing wants of increasing business, there being associated with the Collector of the Port six of our most distinguished merchants, to make suggestions for the consideration of the Captain-General. On the 19th inst. we have ordered a process for the protection of planters and slave holders, which amounts to a new registration every six months of every slave that is upon the Island—the holder being furnished with an official certificate for each, with a descriptive list attached—for which a fee of one dollar is to be paid at the periods of revision, January and July, for every negro employed in cities and towns, and 12½ cents for those occupied with the industry of the country. This will check future introductions, save such as have been covered by anticipated registration, as you were formerly advised. All the parties interested in the recent introduction of arms and powder, by the American schooner *C. T. Smith*, at Baracoa, known to the Government, are cited to appear and place themselves in the Tacon prison, to wait trial before the "military commission" for so doing, and for inciting the peaceful ever-faithful of that quarter to revolutionary movement—their names, as given in the order, being JOSE ELIAS HERNANDEZ, GEORGE HAWKINS, master of the schooner *C. T. Smith*, and JAMES WOODHOUSE, supercargo &c., who are now residing in the City of New-York, and citizens of the United States. Mr. FRANCISCO ESTRAMPES, who assumed the name of LACOSTE, was released from incommunication on the 19th, and Mr. J. H. FELIX, Esq. of New-York, on the 22d, yesterday morning, which shows that the Government have closed their part of the case—which is the whole—so far as Spanish justice is allowed to reach. The form of a public trial, as specified in our treaties, will be got through with in the course of a few days. A detail of six officers has been named to each of the prisoners, for them to select counsel for their defence before the military commission.

Mr. FELIX, I learn, will make no selection, as he does not conceive that this forced advocacy can be of any service to him, and that it is not the agency and counsel to which he is entitled—it not being such as he can communicate with with freedom, from difference of language, as well as the vast difference of interests, which will prevent a fearless assertion of his rights, while Spanish officers are notoriously ignorant of even the letter and spirit of their own laws, except under the brute-force applications, at the point of the bayonet. The Consul has protested against the trial of these prisoners, being citizens of the United States, before the Court Martial, as not the ordinary tribunal of the land interested by the treaty. The trial will go on—the condemnation follow—and our Government will acquiesce, as all right, it being the law of the land to abrogate, when convenient, the law of treaty. So much for protection of citizens of the United States abroad. We have also two *Black Warrior* cases on hand, with the brig *Jonathan Cilley* and the *Magellan Cloud*, not permitted, after the example of the late Mr. ROCA, to correct *manifests*; having (both vessels) been compelled to throw over cargo at sea. The collector requires payment of the duties on the portions of the cargoes thrown overboard, *because it was not manifested*. Protests have been made, and memorials addressed to the Captain General, while the Acting Consul has been active in endeavoring to have the remedy applied here; but it is not likely that Gen. CONCHA will permit it, in opposition to the declarations fabricated in the Custom House.

Several Slave cargoes have been introduced in the past two or three weeks—indeed in every direction we have heard of this violation of law. It seems to be the desperate exertion of the fleets left upon the waters, at the departure of General PEZUELA. One captain has had the hardihood to complain to General CONCHA, that the parties who had employed him would not pay the wages promised, and requesting him to order that they should comply with their contract. The captain, who is a Portuguese, was sent to prison, but I did not learn that the persons named by the captain as those indebted for services rendered, were in any way molested by the superior authority, which would seem to consist with justice that they should, at least, make some explanation.

We have a cessation in business until after the close of the holidays. Exchange on New York and other cities of the United States, worth 3 per cent. premium; London, 13½c. to 13¾c.

Mr. ESTRAMPES, to save the captain and mate of the schooner *John G. White*, has admitted the most important of the charges made against him, which brings him in danger of the garrote, denying that he had any accomplices, or that he knew anybody in Cuba who was engaged with him for subversion of the Government.

Health continues good. The weather is too cold, and we are much in want of our Winter friends from the North.

The Dispute with the Indians about the Partridge Boy—His Remains Discovered in a Swamp.

Our readers will remember an exciting contest in the Courts of Wisconsin, about three years ago, between the Menomonee Indians and a white family named PARTRIDGE, for the possession of a boy, which the latter claimed had been stolen by the former. The Courts repudiated the Partridge claim, but before the decision of award to the Indians could be enforced, the boy was spirited off by the white claimants and secreted. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs discovered the boy in McHenry County, in this State, and has returned him to Wisconsin. There is now no doubt that he is an Indian child; the bones of the lost PARTRIDGE boy have been discovered in a swamp near his parents' house. The little Indian, we are glad to learn, does not lose his prospect of civilized culture. It is the intention of the Indian Department to have him well educated, and if possible, made instrumental in the improvement of his people, for which earnest efforts are being made.—*Chicago Daily Press, Dec. 25.*

Appointments by the Governor Elect.

Hon. MYRON H. CLARK, Governor Elect, has designated the following gentlemen for appointment in the Governor's Military Staff:

J. Watts De Peyster, Adjutant General.
Benj. F. Bruce, Inspector General.
Joseph J. Chambers, Engineer-in-Chief.
O. Vandenburgh, Judge Advocate General.
James L. Mitchell, Quarter-Master General.
[illegible], Paymaster General.
A. H. Hoff, Surgeon General.
[illegible] Schermerhorn, J. B. Gale, John Hill, Aids.
Samuel C. Thompson, Military Secretary.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

Eleventh Ward.

Some of the most influential and charitable citizens of the Eleventh Ward have organized a Relief Association, of which ANDREW MILLS, Esq., is Chairman, Dr. E. H. KIMBARK, Secretary, and WILLIAM BOARDMAN, Jr., Esq., Treasurer. The following named gentlemen have been appointed a Committee to solicit aid for the above purpose throughout the City, viz.: James L. Jackson, No. 107 Goerck-street, Charles M. Simonson, No. 181 Lewis-street, David L. Young, No. 386 Ninth-street, William Boardman, Jr., No. 263 Seventh-street, Stephen Squires, No. 105 Ninth-street, Andrew Mills, No. 175 Lewis-street. A Committee has also been appointed for the purpose of soliciting donations and visiting the poor in thier respective district.

Thirteenth Ward Relief Association.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Oderbonk's Hall, corner of Clinton and Grand streets, in response to a call signed by a large number of the most influential citizens of the Thirteenth Ward, to organize an Association for the relief of the poor.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of JOHN H. BRIGGS as President, and WM. H. M. McCORKLE, Secretary. The call of the meeting was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. HAIGHT, a Committee of six, one from each Election District, was appointed to draft resolutions—the Committee consisting of Messrs. Russell, Dean, Bryant, Smith, Andrews and Dow.

The Committee presented the following report:

Whereas, There is existing in this Ward a state of destitution and need among the poor and laboring classes, requiring early attention and relief. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the citizens of the Thirteenth Ward form an association to relieve so far as possible, the necessities of the destitute and suffering, by the soliciting of subscriptions and distributing of alms and food to those found deserving.

Resolved, That this Association be known as the Thirteenth Ward Relief Association.

The following officers were appointed:

President—John H. Briggs.
Vice Presidents—John B. Ryerson, Jas. B. Andrews, Martin L. Bryant.
Secretary—William H. McCorkle.
Treasurer—Samuel F. [illegible].

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Geo. H. Coe, John T. Russell, David B. Forbes, John B. Ryerson, Charles M. Smith.

SOLICITING COMMITTEE.

Districts.
1. A. J. Coe, John Martin.
2. [illegible] Miller, Oliver S. Powell.
3. [illegible] Cornell, Aaron Colenburgh.
4. [illegible]
5. Edwin A. Wetherell, Aaron Sharp.
6. George T. [illegible], William Floyd.

It was voted that this Committee have the power of filling vacancies.

VISITING AND DISTRIBUTING COMMITTEE.

Districts.
1. Samuel Atkinson, [illegible].
2. Thomas Cooper, Gilbert C. Deane, Edward Collins.
3. Edward McConnell, John A. Platt, [illegible].
4. [illegible]
5. Samuel P. Spicer, N. J. Boyd, J. P. Haight.
6. [illegible]

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That a place in the Ward be designated as a depôt for the reception of provisions, fuel, and clothing, or any other articles which the charitable may bestow.

A few gentlemen, to whom it was more convenient to give immediately, subscribed $150 on the spot.

The meeting, which was characterized throughout by a desire to do something rather than to make speeches, then adjourned to next Tuesday at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Fifteenth Ward.

The citizens of the Fifteenth Ward met in the Lecture Room of the Stuyvesant Institute last evening to devise some plan for the relief of those of the Ward who are suffering from the want of employment or other causes.

The meeting was organized by the choice of WM. CHAUNCEY as President, and G. PIERSON as Secretary.

Alderman CHAUNCEY, in taking the Chair, said that the object of this meeting was well known; large classes of the community were very much distressed, very many of them for the want of employment. The Winter had commenced severely and brought its consequent suffering sooner than was anticipated. Theirs was a rich Ward, they had but few who would need relief, and he had no doubt but that the rich men of the Ward would be ready to come forward and contribute all that might be necessary for the purposes for which they had met.

Dr. BEADLE said that it was true, as their Chairman had said, that there were but a few in the Ward who needed relief, and yet in some sections there were quite a number; but independent of any relief which might be extended, this meeting was felt to be very desirable to correct a false impression which was far too prevalent. At the meetings which had been held in the Park, some not very pleasant reflections had been cast upon the rich; it was desirable to allay the feeling which had inspired those reflections, and to let those who possessed it know that the rich did feel, although they themselves were losing in consequence of the stringency of the times.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK said that he was perfectly well satisfied that the Fifteenth Ward would do its duty, and that any reasonable amount of money could be raised to answer the exigences of the case.

Mr. COLLINS, one of the Trustees of the Poor Association, suggested that a resolution something like that would meet the point, and that the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward be called upon to contribute a sum which should be placed in the hands of the Poor Association, to be expended in purchasing and providing articles which they do not usually get, such as a better kind of clothing than the Association gave, and occasionally the payment of rents. Mr. COLLINS feared very much that the difficulty was overstrained in some of the public prints. About 325 of the visitors belonging to the Poor Association, furnished a regular written exhibit of their doings every month. If gentlemen would take the trouble to read those reports, he thought that they would come to the conclusion that the picture of suffering which had been presented was overdrawn.

The President said that he was well aware that the Association spoken of was doing great good, and that it was probably better adapted to the distribution of charity than any other in the City. The only objection which could be brought, properly, was that this meeting was confined in its objects to this ward, while their operations were extended throughout the City.

Mr. DYCKMAN said that he agreed with what his friend, Mr. COLLINS, had said in reference to the Poor Association, but there was a class of their fellow-citizens who, in consequence of not being able to get employment, were destitute of the means of support. They had too much self-respect to consider themselves poor and to depend upon public charity, and it was an object worthy of that meeting and of those who had an abundance of this world's goods to help such people. They would not consent for the sake of their children, and he honored their scruples on this point—to be considered as public beggars. They would almost starve before they would consent to be viewed in that light. They did not ask for alms, they asked for work, and while they could not obtain employment should they permit them to starve. He would like to relate an incident that took place yesterday. During the day a lady called at his office and asked him if he knew a certain gentleman. He answered that he did. She told him that that man was in extreme want. That man, Mr. DYCKMAN continued, he knew to be a very respectable man—he had held an office under the City Government for years. He went to see him. He found him sick of consumption, with a large family and without work, without money and without food. Since the father had been sick, the wife and daughters had supported the family by taking in sewing as long as they could get employment, but now they could get nothing to do.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK thought that if they were going to visit every house in the Ward, it was quite necessary that they should organize a Society. He was very well persuaded that the Fifteenth Ward would be quite ready to do their part. He was not sure whether it was best that they should organize by appointing a Standing Committee, or act merely as collectors for this existing Society, of which he understood Mr. COLLINS was a member. If they could have two or three gentlemen who could afford the time to attend to the business of such a Society themselves—a Committee that could be in daily attendance at some specified office, then they might reach that class of persons who do not wish to be considered as soliciting charity. He honored the feeling under which they were compelled too often to suffer severely. But he very greatly feared that an effective organization of that kind could hardly be formed on the present occasion. He would, however, cooperate to the utmost extent of his power.

Dr. WORMAN suggested that they restrict it to a sort of voluntary organization as a Vigilance Committee.

The President said that it seemed quite necessary to have some Committee to carry out the objects for which they had met together. He considered, too, that the Fifteenth Ward had a duty beyond its limits, and that if proper exertions were made more money would be raised than the necessities of the ward would require. He would like to have some central station in the ward opened where it was known that relief might be found.

Mr. DYCKMAN supported the visiting plan. Soup-houses were very well in their place, but there was a class of citizens who would feel degraded in applying to any public place. The gentleman expressed his approbation of the delicacy with which the bill was worded; he hoped that all their proceedings would be marked by the same care not to wound the feelings of those whom they would relieve.

Mr. COLLINS moved the appointment of an Executive Committee.

Dr. BEADLE said that would be carrying out his idea. He hoped gentlemen would volunteer to serve on that Committee.

A Committee was then appointed with full power to collect and disburse monies at their discretion, consisting of the following persons:

Dr. Beadle, Mr. Van Schaick, Mr. Shepherd Knapp, Mr. Thos. Suffern, Mr. Wm. Chauncey, Mr. J. G. Pierson, Mr. E. Livingston Kipp, Dr. J. G. Adams, Mr. Joseph B. Collins, Dr. Wm. Worman, Mr. [illegible] Smith, Mr. H. W. Dyckman, Mr. James B. Underhill, Mr. [illegible] W. Stephens.

Mr. LEONARD W. KIPP was appointed Treasurer.

The Secretary stated that there was a room in that building which the Committee were at liberty to make use of for their meetings.

A subscription list was opened and several gentlemen subscribed $100 each.

Eighteenth Ward.

A meeting of citizens of the Twentieth Ward was held in MILLMAN'S Long Room, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, last evening, for the purpose of devising means to ameliorate the condition of the poor of the Ward. [illegible] M. FOWLER was appointed Chairman, and J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Addresses were made by Messrs. STEWART, MANSON, LESLIE, City Surveyor, and others.

The speakers agreed in the opinion that the Common Council should, without delay, take steps to have the City works commenced upon, and thus give relief to many of the thousands now out of employ. The meeting resolved itself into an "Association for the Relief of the Poor of the Twentieth Ward," and appointed an Executive Committee of twenty-seven, with power to add to their number, to solicit and receive donations and distribute the same, as they may deem most advisable, to the destitute and needy. The Committee is chosen from among the most respectable and influential gentlemen of the Ward. This Committee were recommended to establish immediately Soup-houses in different parts of the Ward.

The following preamble and resolutions were also adopted:

This, *Whereas*, In order to afford efficient aid to those who are now destitute of employment, and, with their families, suffering in consequence,

Resolved, That the different Wards be requested to send a delegate to meet at the office of Mr. WILLIAMS, No. 368 Eighth-avenue, on Thursday, January 4, 1855, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of recommending to the Common Council the resumption of such public works as may have been suspended by them, and also the employment throughout the City of such laborers as may be destitute, and in the continuance and completion of such works as may be productively necessary and expedient, such as the opening and laying out of streets, the removal of rocks and filling up of sunken lots; and also to recommend to the General Government the resumption of those works which may have been interrupted by their order, and the reëngagement of those operatives whom they may have recently discharged.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again in Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, on Friday evening next.

In Jersey City.

The Ladies of Jersey City who met at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Wednesday afternoon, to take steps towards providing clothing for the destitute, have formed a Sewing Society.

House-renting by Tenants.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I have been living in different Wards of this City for over the past five years, and during this time as the occupant of rooms in what are commonly called Tenant-houses, and it never has been my good fortune to either see, or know, or be the immediate tenant of the owner of the "reality."

I know by experience that it is very difficult for the working man of limited means to become "Immediate Tenant," as the proprietor of the tenant-premises never (at least I have found it so) troubles himself about the lower tenant, his distresses or discomforts.

The house-shark (whose name is legion in this great City,) makes certain by-ways of his own of becoming the "middleman," or immediate tenant.

This shirt-of-a-house-shark sublets to the poor man at an enormous increase on the amount payable by himself, and makes sure of his having to get his rack rent monthly in advance, and in case of default, proceeds, by a three days' notice and law, to eject his unhappy defaulter by putting him into the street, notwithstanding the inclemency of the Winter, the burning Summer, or the heart-rending agonies of wife and helpless children.

In New-Orleans, La., such rent is seldom required in advance—probably never after first month of tenancy—and in case of default a month's notice is required preparatory to legal proceedings before the proper tribunal for ejectment decree. If such a humane law prevailed here instead of a three-day one, it would certainly prove of incalculable benefit to the lower tenant, and operate wholesomely against house-shacking monopoly, as well as house-sharks.

Then our reality owners, or owners in fee, would let their tenant-houses themselves, or by means of an honorable agent at a fair rent, and the already too oppressed occupant would be no longer tyrannized over or be chargeable with an oppressive rent.

P. M. O.

The Poor Who Have Been the Longest Time with us.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Among the multitude who in these hard times, and in this hard Winter, have their claims for sympathy and relief pressed upon the attention of a public who are foremost in the world for liberality to the poor, there is a small number who at this time have a just claim to special protection. Their ages vary from 60 to 85 years. Most of them—almost all of them—have been housekeepers from thirty to fifty years—rent-payers, employers, and consumers of the products of others, contributors to the general wealth by their own industry, and all of them were defenders of their country in the war of 1812.

Numbers of them are without work, some without the power to work; all so worn with age and toil that they find it almost impossible to hold their ground against the competition of the young and active; and should they not be considered at a time like this?

A benefit ball will be held at Niblo's Saloon on Jan. 8, in celebration of the Battle of New-Orleans, the profits of which will be devoted to the relief of the sick and indigent, and the burial of the dead members of the *Veteran Corps of the War of 1812*.

The tickets, at $2, are to be had at the office of the *Military and Naval Argus*, No. [illegible]; of Gen. HALL & Son, Park-place and Broadway; at DODWORTH'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, whose band is engaged for the occasion, and who has the sole direction of the Ball, and at the principal Hotels.

Will not the patriotic and generous youth of this City who seek their pleasure in the mazes of the dance, give one night to the protection of the old soldiers, and thus prevent a proposed benefit from being a certain injury?

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

Alleged Fraud of $50,000.

Yesterday morning officer SWEENY arrived in the City by the Erie Railroad, having in custody THOMAS C. THOMPSON, whom he arrested in Ithaca, on a charge of defrauding the "American Magnetic Sewing Machine Company" to the amount of $50,000. The charge is based upon the evidence of OSSIAN GREGORY, a member and stockholder of the Company. He states that the Company is legally chartered, and that in June, 1853, THOMPSON came to the office claiming to be owner of a patent for an important improvement upon the sewing-machine then in use. The letters patent were dated March 29, 1853, and Mr. THOMPSON described the improvement, for which he had a patent, as follows:

"The use of a cap without a spindle or spools in combination with a shuttle or its equivalent, when the thread from the inside of the cap, by which means a uniform draft upon the cap thread is obtained, as the thread is drawn or paid out from the shuttle."

After several interviews, the Company negotiated with THOMPSON for the purchase of the right for the cap, and in payment for the same made over to him $50,000 worth of the stock of the Company, which they held at par value. The transfer of the stock being completed, Mr. THOMPSON sold $1,200 worth of the stock to Colonel GREGORY, for cash. Several months elapsed, when Col. GREGORY ascertained that no patent for the cap was ever granted to THOMPSON, but to SAMUEL J. PARKER as assignee for WM. H. AKINS. THOMPSON was held to bail in $5,000 to appear on the 9th of January for examination.

Fourth Ward Girls' Industrial School.

The girls of the Fourth Ward Industrial School, No. 22 Oliver-street, had a delightful day yesterday. It was their holiday for the holidays. Various calisthenic and other exercises were gone through with at 11 o'clock, in the school room, before a large number of lady patrons and friends of the institution. They expressed themselves much gratified. A brief address followed, by Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER; after which the girls were seated at a table loaded with turkeys, chickens and other choice edibles. They evidently relished keenly the dishes before them. The exercises closed with a general presentation by Rev. E. J. GERRY, the Superintendent, of a large number of holiday gifts, contributed by different friends and patrons, expressly for the occasion. A dress for each was among the gifts. We have never seen a more cheerful set of smiling faces than these children presented, as in turn they received their respective awards.

There are at present connected with the School three salaried teachers, besides between thirty and forty young ladies, who contribute occasionally their services. They have a Sabbath School also. The physical and moral improvement evident in the girls since the first opening of the School, shows the amount of good effected.

Another Outrage?

Capt. ELLIS, of the schooner *Louis Perry*, from Tampico, reports that the schooner *Mary Corbin*, a regular trader between Tampico and New-Orleans, had sailed, and came to anchor at the Bar on Nov. 21. A boat from Tampico, with some of the Government officers, boarded the schooner, and took from the captain all his letters for New-Orleans, and put a fine of one dollar each for every letter he had on board.

Fire at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the gas house connected with the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. It was caused by a quantity of resin being left too near a flue. The flames were extinguished and the damage did not exceed $300.

☞ The congregation of the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-street, have engaged Rev. W. B. HAMILTON, late Professor in Madison College, for their supply for one year.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.—FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, will be happy to meet their friends and the public with open doors, at their rooms, No. 308 Broadway, where they will provide a MENTAL repast, such as may not be found elsewhere. Choice and useful Books, for presentation to Men, Women, Girls and Boys. Those who may desire it, can then and there obtain Charts, with full written Descriptions of Character, with Directions for Self-Improvement, Choice of Occupation, &c., &c. Open, day and evening, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The attention of the Ladies is especially directed to the Sale of HARLEY'S stock of rich furs, at the Auction Rooms of JOSEPH HEGEMAN, in Brooklyn, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10 A. M., and in the evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Snow or sun, rain or clouds, cold or warm, no matter what the weather, ROOT is always ready to make superb Daguerreotypes, Stereoscopes and Photographs, at his Gallery, No. 363 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FURNISHING GOODS.—Men's and Boys' furnishing goods, of every description, we are now selling at very reduced prices. F. L. ROGERS & Co., Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-street, corner of Nassau.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Written descriptions of character day and evening. Museum free to visitors. Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Hydropathy and Phonography, by FOWLERS and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Monday night our city was visited by the most destructive fire which has occurred since the burning of the Custom-House, on the 8th of January last. The fire broke out in the third story of the agricultural warehouse and seed store of J. E. ROBINSON, Nos. 23 and 24 Market-square. The three upper stories were entirely destroyed by fire, and the lower story soaked with water. No. 21 Market-square was occupied by L. O. GILSON, upholsterer, and the contents were principally removed, so that the only damage was caused by the steam and water and moving. Mr. GILSON was insured for $1,000 at one of the offices for which J. W. MUNGER is agent. No. 22 Market-square, over Mr. GILSON'S shop, was the office of Dr. C. S. B. [illegible], city physician. His valuable medical library, was saved, but the furniture of the room was destroyed by water. No insurance. Nos. 23 and 24, and the whole upper part of the building, were occupied as a seed store by J. E. ROBINSON. A large portion of the contents of the upper stories were removed, although great damage was done both by fire and water. Mr. ROBINSON was insured for $3,000. Mr. J. C. [illegible] lost $600 worth of books, which were stored in the upper part of the building. There was a small insurance on [illegible] Wednesday.

DICK TINTO ON HIS TRAVELS.

Dish of Genoa—Along the Mediterranean—Fellow Passengers—How the Bishops Spend their Leisure—A Bit of a Discussion on Theological Matters—A Storm—Wintry Welcome to Italy.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Off Genoa, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1854.

The next morning, at 9 o'clock, we took the omnibus, which the hotel was considerate enough to have prepared for us, and started for the scene of our embarkment. The evidences that we had changed our latitude considerably, were abundant. The buildings of Marseilles had already struck me as not French—at least, not Parisian. They are, in fact, more Italian, and more like our own architecture in modern New-York. The signs of the shops were plentifully sprinkled with Italian names, and such establishments as appealed to sailors for support, spoke in the four maritime languages. A jargon, direct from Babel, saluted our ears from the crowds along the wharfs. Among the shipping we saw for the first time the rigging with lateen sails, associated in the minds of all with the Mediterranean.

The whole street, the Canebiere, was alive with people, men and women, mostly sailors, and the amphibious fry that holds intercourse with them. An elbow formed by the street, and catching and retaining the sun, is called King René's fireplace, from the fact that that ancient monarch having no fires in his Palace, used to come here to get warm. Taken in one view, the groups were highly picturesque, on account of the brilliant red caps of the men and the flaring headkerchiefs of the women, and the generally dashing colors blent with the costumes of both sexes. There was also a touch of slouching ease and fullness in the upper and nether garments, very effective if put upon canvas, in thick dabs of color, and therefore so common in comic pictures of the Dutch school. Yet closely and individually scanned, nothing could be more squalid than this mass of human beings. Eminently ugly, in countenance and form, their expression was coarse, while their persons and dress were to the last degree filthy. There was one redeeming point, however: they seemed cheerful, and gabbled like geese, evidently being either above or below the consciousness of degradation. Such at least was the character of the mass; yet here and there, standing aloof or crouching in some corner, there were haggard men and decrepid women, and attenuated children—their shoulders up to their ears, evidently too much trodden down and heart crushed by disease or famine, or shame, or some other sorrow, to catch even a ray of the mirth and merriment which shone around them. This repulsive street is the pride and glory of all Marseillese, and many of them, after visiting Paris, have said of it that "it is a small Marseilles, without the *Canebiere!*"

At length we reached the steamer, which, we had learned the evening before, was to be the *Bosphorus*, instead of the one advertised, "the new, large and commodious vessel, the *Capitole*." The *Bosphorus* was a small, low, black, uninviting tub, with a decided ferry-boat physiognomy. The time fixed was 10, but the Government or the Post-Office kept us waiting an hour for the mails. At 11½ o'clock we slid out of the dock, and were soon at the mouth of the harbor. The situation of Marseilles is that of a plain, five or six miles across, faced by the sea to the south-west, and backed by a circling ridge of rocky cliffs. It is like an amphitheatre, the city occupying the pit, and the Mediterranean being the spectacle. At this season, the country around has an ashy, arid aspect. The little villages scattered about, with their tiled roofs, look like what they are, mounds of chill stone and mortar. As human abodes, they are to the last degree repulsive. The cliffs are utterly destitute of vegetation, and are scraped to the very bone by the waste of ages. To an American, accustomed to see mountains dressed in rich forest verdure, this poverty of the mountain landscape is repellant and wearisome. It is complete nakedness, and the fig leaves of fancy cannot make it comely.

Leaving a long line of rocky reefs, stretching out like lobster's claws, to the left, and passing several barren islands to the right,—sticking up and bristling out of the sea like a hog's back,—upon one of which is the Chateau d'If, the fabled scene of the imprisonment and escape of Monte Cristo, we launched at once into the Mediterranean. The first sight of this famous sea, must always be an era in the life of an American. To an Italian, to a Greek, to an Algerine, to a Sidonian—all accustomed to paddle in it from childhood,—it is no doubt a very vulgar sheet of water. It is the penalty these people pay for being born and bred in the midst of the world's wonders, that they are to them familiar and unsuggestive scenes. It is the privilege of those only who have seen them, from infancy to maturer years, through imagination and in all the enchantment that distance lends, fully to enjoy the emotions created by their real presence.

And so this was the Mediterranean! I did not seek to deceive myself; I did not conjure up unreal beauties to adorn it. Its surface was slightly ruffled; the sky was thinly draped with clouds. The vessel plodded on steadily. To the right, the land was lost to the view. To the left, the mountains hung along the shore, and marked their serrated outlines against the sky. There was yet no Italian purple velvet, either over the land or the water. The former was brown, the latter green,—both of very ordinary tints. It might have been any other land or any other sea, for any peculiar beauties I could discover. Indeed, the season was November, the day rather dim and grisly, and the sea decidedly commonplace.

Yet it was the Mediterranean—that water on which navigation had its birth and commerce its first development; it was the sea of Homer and the maritime world of the Greeks. It was along its borders that Tyre and Sidon, and Carthage, and Rome, and Athens had arisen, flourished and decayed. It was the sea of the Bible and of mythology; it washes alike the foot of Mount Olympus and Mount Ararat; Ulysses and Neptune, Jonah and St. Paul are woven into its memories. Half the world's history is written upon its bosom and its borders. The bones of antiquity pave its depths and bleach along its shores. If Time writes no wrinkle upon the brow of Ocean, it has still graven every cape and headland, every cove and bay, every gulf and shore of this famous sea, with its ineffaceable deeds. Placed between three continents and dividing them each from the other, it was fitted to become the cradle of humanity in its infancy, as well as its battle ground when nations had increased and become mighty in their own conceit. Favored by nature, blessed above other climes by Heaven, it is now little better than a tomb of the great dead and the little living. The Sultan, squatting cross-legged in the midst of his harem over the ashes of Constantine, the Pope counting his beads amid the ruins of the Cæsars, and the Bey of Tunis smoking opium and inflicting the bastinado in view of the wrecks of Carthage, are happy illustrations of the Past and Present in this great Central Point of the World. Surely it is good to be here; it is suggestive and instructive, especially to an American, to traverse this sea, so full of history, so leading us up to the fountains of knowledge, so enforcing every moral lesson by example. It is indeed good to be here—though I think it will be better to get back again.

But I am not about to preach a sermon—I only venture to name a text. Remember, we are steaming along in full view of the land on the left piled up with mountains at a little distance from the shore. There, hidden and land-locked, is Toulon, the chief naval port of France. The battlements of its fortifications are just visible to the naked eye, and lower and tower formidably and malignantly through the telescope. Behind the rocks, within that sheltered harbor, there is many a blazing forge and ringing anvil, laboring to fit the fleet for the struggle with Russia,—a struggle which Louis Napoleon provoked, but which he may not have the power to finish.

But let us lay aside the telescope and repose the eye upon the deck of our steamer. What a congregation of races—what a compound of characters. Parthians and Medes and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia and in Judea, and Cappadocia and Pontus, and Asia. Here, in one black group, are a crowd of Bishops and Priests, wending their way to Rome, at the bidding of the Pope, to the great modern Pentecost. In the early days of Christianity St. Peter, the *real* Peter, preached Christ crucified, as may be seen somewhere near the 2d chapter of Acts; his successor of Rome now calls the Christian world together to discuss the fair fame of the Virgin. May not this be taken as a pretty good illustration of the progress of Christianity in this Italian latitude and longitude? But however that may be, we hear nothing of the great question from these Bishops. They are in fact a set of gentlemanly looking men, and mingle easily and cheerfully in conversation. Among them are Dagger John Hughes of New-York, and Dagger Bill Walsh of Halifax; there is the amiable Bishop Timon of Buffalo, the dark, towering Bishop of Mayence; and finally, the fat, smiling, complacent Cardinal of Besançon. In conversation together they my-lord and monseigneur each other bravely.

Among the secular passengers, I note Mr. Gregory Wortabeh, the Syrian traveler, who seems to make himself very acceptable to a family group, by telling them of Syria and the Syrians. Seated on the floor is a Frenchman pursuing his national avocation of making love, the object of his attentions being a young Roman girl, with two immense black eyes. Silent and lofty there are several Englishmen walking or seated by themselves. Some of these are bound for India, some for Malta, some for Constantinople. Among them is a British merchant and his family, returning to Egypt, where he has been settled for twenty years. He has with him a daughter, sixteen years old, born at Cairo, and who considers herself an Egyptian. I heard a sharp looking child ask her mother if she supposed the young lady's body was marked with hieroglyphics! I hardly smiled at the question, for I could not help scrutinizing the Cairienne with somewhat of the wonder due to a caryatid, and the curiosity naturally excited by a mummy.

On the forward deck the passengers present a still more diversified aspect; there are Franciscan friars, Piedmontese merchants, Roman picture dealers, and lots of dark, dirty, picturesque fellows, who might be brigands, or sailors, or pirates, or smugglers, or whatever else the imagination chooses to make them. Their languages are as various as their characters and costumes. I hear one rough customer, a shaggy, sun-burnt fellow, clad in a goat-skin coat, the hair outside, speaking to the group around him, in jargons of French and German, Greek and Italian, according to necessity, and apparently with the same ease in all. This region where we now are—for yonder to the left is the city of Nice—is the great thoroughfare between the Old and New World. Piedmont is the bridge of all nations, ebbing and flowing between the East and West. From Marseilles to Leghorn, along the sea-coast, the population consists of the mingled lees of this ever moving current. The blood of a dozen races and the idioms of a dozen languages blend in the population of every town and village. Every ship load of passengers from one point to another, testifies to this piebald aspect and character of the inhabitants of this region, and our company is no exception to the rule.

And so the day wore away. The sea was smooth, and the air mild. The passengers were in good spirits, and no accident happened to mar our cheerfulness, till suddenly the Roman girl was sea-sick in her lover's lap! No shadow of the coming event had been cast before; so the Frenchman had no time for preparation;—he led her to the railing, where she railed heartily. But if she felt better for it, several of the other ladies felt worse. Accordingly, some descended to the cabin, some fell prostrate upon the benches, and some were laid out tenderly and slenderly upon the deck.

The men, meanwhile, preserved their dignity. The Bishop of Mayence, it is true, grew pallid as an Inquisitor. Bishop Walsh got out his breviary, and made his underlip work so fast that the sharp child, whom I have already quoted, asked if he was saying Peter Piper or Theophilus Thistle: the Cardinal leaned over the bulwarks and said the prayer appointed for those who go down to the sea in ships. One of the Englishmen seemed insulted, and looked G—d d—n. The Capucin put on his capuchon. The brigands knit their brows and seemed prepared for the worst.

Nevertheless, it was but a passing shadow. At this moment the sky in the West opened, and showed us a ruddy line far away in the happy land of to-morrow. Our hearts were cheered. Dinner was announced. We descended to the cabin and dined merrily. Bishop Walsh, *being an Irishman, told good stories* in a good brogue, garnished by a set of white murphy-smashers, gleaming over a very protuberant, comic underlip. One of his stories was an account of a wretched drunken woman, who one day rollicked in upon Father Mathew, and begged him to make her a tee-to-tum! The Bishop was as ready for discussion as anecdote. He was in the midst of theological argument, and had just said by way of quotation, "Ecce homo!" when a boiled egg he had ordered was handed to him. He added readily, "Ecce ovo!"

Bishop Hughes took a share in the conversation, very much like a man of the world. There is a rather bitter and sneering expression about his mouth, at rest, which, however, wholly disappears when he speaks. He said little, but what he did say denoted a man not accustomed to waste his words. The several Bishops being asked by a young lady for their autographs, readily consented. All placed the cross before their names;—from this custom, common to Catholic Bishops, I believe, comes Bishop Hughes' American soubriquet of Dagger John. The Cardinal signed Cæsarius,—probably because his name is Mathieu. He added to his autograph a letter to the young lady, written in a beautiful hand, and containing a hope for her conversion, but neatly concealed under a compliment. He evidently knows the human heart, and the legitimate means of influencing it. His face looked to me, as he came on board, fat, bloated and beefy; when I parted with him, it seemed to me full of kindness, cheerfulness and refinement.

The autographs over, we had a tilt of discussion. A person whose name I did not learn encountered one of the Bishops, and something like the following dialogue ensued:

Stranger—I concur in your sentiment, though I do like the way you get to it. However, I suppose that in religion as in life, there are many ways to the wood. Christ says, "In my father's house there are many mansions." So, no doubt, there will be a place for all good people.

Bishop—Nay, this is heretical. Christ says, "My father's house is one." This idea of a divided house comes of your Protestant doctrine of liberty of thought—every man forming his religious opinions, and thus every man becoming his own pope.

Stranger—The Protestant needs no Pope; he appeals directly to God. The Bible, and not the priest, is his bridge between Heaven and earth. After all, I do not doubt that the Catholic religion leads men to Heaven, though I think it a crooked and dangerous road. We Protestants have one advantage over Popery; ours is a large Church—a *Catholic* Church—the Church universal; it even takes in you Catholics as well as other sects.

Bishop—The inaccuracy of your language tallies well with the absurdity of your ideas. *Sect* means *cut off*. We, the Roman Catholics, are *the* Church, the true body: you, the Protestants, are the sects, the cut-offs. It is charitable, no doubt, for some fifty millions, who have no claim to communion with the Church, to offer sanctuary to two hundred millions who exclusively constitute the Church itself.

Stranger—I claim no merit of charity, for I simply assert a fact, that our Church is bigger than yours. Yours contains only two hundred millions; ours contains, at least, twice as many. It takes in, first, the Roman Catholics; then the Greek Catholics; then the Protestants, and then a goodly number of the heathens, redeemed out of all lands through the blood of Christ.

Bishop—But what do you make of the declaration of our Lord—that they alone who believe and are baptised, shall be saved?

Stranger—I make this of it,—that if you give it a rigid, literal interpretation, why Abraham and Isaac, Jacob and David, and Isaiah, with nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of mankind, from Adam down to his unbaptised great grand-children in Ashantee and the *Fejee Islands*, are all hopelessly damned.

Bishop—You speak irreverently.

Stranger—No; it is I who give plain language to your ideas. The irreverence is yours, if there be any. I desire to speak seriously, though pointedly.

Bishop—I see there is little hope of making a convert of you. There are many persons so radically ignorant of the Catholic religion, that it is a waste of words to talk to them. God only can change the heart.

Stranger—It is amusing to see ourselves in the mirror of other minds. To you, I seem hopelessly ignorant. You seem to me learnedly mad. I think we can afford to part even.

Bishop—Yes, and in good humor.

Stranger—Certainly; and in hope and charity?

Bishop—Nothing is too great for the power of God.

Stranger—Except prejudice; and even this is sometimes overcome by the progress of truth. Let me tell you a story! Once upon a time, when the world was thought to be a flat surface, all the priests and philosophers got into two ships to discover the Happy Isle. But alas! they were divided into two opinions, one party maintaining that the Happy Isle lay to the East, and the other insisting that it lay to the West. At last they separated,—one body, calling itself the True Church, sailing East, and the other body, *protesting* against such a course, sailing West. At parting, they fired at each other mutual broadsides, designed to sink body and soul into perdition. In the course of time the True Church came to a beautiful Island, but great was their astonishment to find that the Protestants had got there first. They were somewhat vexed to see that they should not have it all to themselves, but this feeling soon yielded to the suggestions of charity and good-fellowship. This illustrates my opinion in religion. In a dark age, when the world is flat, an exclusive Church may seem to be a reasonable thing. But in an enlightened age, when the world is ascertained to be round, different modes of reasoning and different forms of worship may still lead the heart to acknowledge God in sincerity and truth.

By this time it was late in the evening. The calm of the afternoon had given place to a rough, cold wind, direct from the land. The passengers were creeping to their berths. Ominous sounds of sea-sickness mingled with the creakings of the ribs of the boat, and with the loud thumpings on deck. A long, weary night succeeded. The ship lurched and leaped like a drunken man. Those of us who had wished to experience the peculiar short jerking waves of the Mediterranean, were amply satisfied. Crockery was smashed; trunks hobnobbed hither and thither, like nightmares, across the cabin. The Bishop of Mayence in his agony, for it was his first trip, yearned as if he would burst off the deck. Poor man, he had no berth, and was obliged to toss about on the floor. Sad and ghastly, and never to be described, were the scenes in the gentlemen's cabin, and by all accounts, those in the ladies' cabin were worse. Oh, Italy, what agonies hast thou not cost the pilgrims to thy shrines!

I was thankful when at last it was dawn. I dressed myself unsteadily and picked my way among the dead men on the floor. I mounted on deck. The sun was up and was shining brightly upon snow-crested mountains. The air was chill as our December. The vessel had cast anchor in the roadstead. Before us, circling in its amphitheatre of hills, was Genoa,—*Genova la superba*. But what a Wintry welcome was this to Italy!

DICK TINTO.

☞ The Pulaski Monument of Savannah has been completed. The Savannah *Republican* characterises it as one of the most chaste and beautiful structures of the kind it has ever seen. It is sixty feet high, and of the finest Italian marble.

LITERARY.

Harper's Magazine for January.

A tempting programme for the ensuing year is announced in this number, giving promise of a couple of volumes, to which no approach is likely to be made in our magazine literature. Arrangements have been completed for a series of biographies of distinguished Americans, including the principal heroes of our two wars with Great Britain,—illustrations of American scenery, life, and manners, for which the services of some of our most accomplished authors and artists have been engaged,—papers on the agricultural products of the United States,—narratives of governmental expeditions,—voyages, travels, and sketches, in various parts of the world,—social, political, and religious sketches in Europe,—the Holy Land and the adjacent countries,—illustrations of natural history,—Consular experiences abroad,—memoirs of the reigning dynasties of Europe,—in addition to the usual variety of articles on the current topics of the day, which have heretofore given such a lively interest to the pages of the magazine. The number for January is a gratifying earnest of the performances of the coming months. Apart from its liberal and magnificent pictorial embellishments, which in themselves are beautiful and instructive studies, the literary matter is of the very highest order, comprising a mass of information, discussion, criticism, narrative, pleasantries, which are combined in no other periodical of the day. *Harper* is now substantially an original work, extending a wide patronage to our native authors and artists. No one can complain that it fails to apply its immense resources to the encouragement of American genius, as well as to the enlightenment of the American people. It is emphatically an American institution and we are not reluctant to predict that it will soon be at the head of monthly literature.

The first number of the *Geographical and Commercial Gazette* has made its appearance. It is printed on a large sheet of 8 pages,—with four columns to the page. It is to appear monthly, and if the first number may be taken as a token, will prove a valuable addition to our best sort of periodical literature. It is devoted to physical, commercial and political geography. Articles appear in this number on such topics as the "Recent Search for a Northwest Passage," "Sitka," "The Paraguay Expedition," "The Mountain System of our State," "DeWitt Clinton as a Naturalist and a Man of Science," "The Central Northern Pacific Railroad Route," "Notice of Dr. Kane," &c. The most valuable part of the number, however, is a chart illustrating the first article—that on the Arctic search. This is a most welcome publication. The interest just now felt in the fate of Dr. Kane, and the recent tidings of the parties that have returned from searching for Franklin, make the whole ground one of peculiar interest. On this chart are marked out the courses of the *Investigator's*, *Resolute's*, *Intrepid's* and *Phœnix's* Companies. In an enlarged map of Wellington Channel, due credit is given to De Haven for his discoveries of Mount Franklin and Grinnell Land—discoveries which England is strangely loth to admit,—upon her most recent maps even persisting in giving the name of "Albert Land" to our "Grinnell Land." The *Gazette* is published by Mr. Disturnell at $2 a year.

The Prison of Weltevreden, and a Glance at the East Indian Archipelago, is the title of a work by Mr. Walter M. Gibson, which is to appear in March next. The books treat of the early influences which led the author to visit the East; his cruise in his vessel the *Flirt*; his advent in Sumatra; and his arrest and imprisonment by the Dutch. The book will contain about five hundred pages, octavo, and will be embellished by several engravings, portraits of the Sumatran chief, Panyorang Orkin, and of the Javanese heroine Marazara, and others. We understand that it is to be sold only by subscription at $2 the copy.

The eighth number of *Harper's Gazetteer of the World* has been published. It takes us from New-Mills, in Massachusetts, to Portsdown Hill, in England. Two numbers more will take us through the alphabet, and out of the proper region of the fullest gazetteers. Each number has done its share towards redeeming the large promises of the publishers.

Merry's Museum opens the New-Year with fine promise, and *Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet* never deserved greater popularity than the January number will be sure to win for it. Either of these periodicals taken for a year, and bound into two volumes each, in cloth, would make capital presents for young folks.

Mr. Radde has published a volume from the pen of Dr. Sherrill on Homœopathic practice, Treating of cholera, the author claims that his treatment has cured in the ratio of 98 out of every 100 cases. This is a pretty liberal claim—if it is substantiated, great credit should be awarded the treatment.

Littell's Living Age for the first week of January is a number of 64 pages.

FROM ACAPULCO.

Arrival of the U. S. Frigate Susquehanna—Affairs on the Pacific.

Acapulco, Mexico, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1854.

After coaling and undergoing some trifling repairs that were found necessary, besides shipping about half a crew to fill the vacancies occasioned by the discharge of many of her men whose terms of service had long since expired, the U. S. steam-frigate *Susquehanna* left San Francisco for this place. It was on the 25th of November, in the evening, that she steamed out of that harbor, and it would appear that her departure was a source of regret to many friends of her officers and of the Navy, but more particularly so to a few pettifogging attorneys who had persuaded some of the crew to commence suits for damages against her Captain and one of the officers of the ship for alleged illtreatment. This sort of thing bids fair to be carried to such an extent in San Francisco that, unless it soon ceases, the Navy Department will certainly not permit our national vessels to lay up or be paid off there. Commanders of clipper ships, and the steamers of various lines, have been much annoyed in this respect; but [illegible] they have lately managed in some way to [illegible] discipline and evade the "[illegible]," these worthies have made a [illegible] cipline in hopes of reaping a harvest that shall make up for the recent decline in the business appertaining to their peculiar vocation. It will probably surprise you [illegible] to hear that a Justice of the Peace, of the county of San Francisco, lately claimed jurisdiction in a case relating to an event which occurred at the capital of the Sandwich Islands, and actually fined Captain Buchanan $120. "A perfect Daniel come to judgment" is he. "No pent up Utica contracts his powers;" he would be, apparently, be satisfied with a "boundless continent," but only with the universe. It is but justice to the lawyers of standing and respectability of San Francisco to say, that they came forward on this occasion and offered their services gratuitously. It was only to avoid delay that no appeal was taken. Of course, such a state of affairs cannot be tolerated, and some action will have to be taken immediately to place matters of the kind in a proper course for correction. The general Government will have to see that the public duties are not interfered with, and it would be well for the Government of the State of California to overhaul their statutes.

For about a day and a half after leaving San Francisco, the *Susquehanna* had a fair wind; but after that the breezes became variable, and generally ahead when stronger, until the night of the 2d, when she struck a northerly wind. On the 29th ult., she passed the Island of Guadalupe; and the position, given it by her chronometers agrees precisely with that of Admiral Du Petit Thouars—the English chart generally in use being some twenty miles out of the way. The Island is very high, and appears to be covered with verdure from its base. There are some trees of remarkable height towards the summit of its loftiest peak.

On the 30th, she fell in with the French frigate *La Forte*, of the combined fleet of the Pacific, bearing the flag of the Admiral. The steamer saluted his flag, which was returned, and the Admiral's dispatches and some newspapers were sent him. Had the course of the ship been shaped for the Alijos Rocks on the previous day, she would have had an excellent opportunity for verifying their position as given by Du Petit Thouars, for the day was exceedingly clear, and she would have reached them about noon.

Cape St. Lucas, the southernmost point of the Peninsula of Lower California, was passed on the 1st inst.; on the 3d, Cape Corrientes, on the coast of Mexico, boldly rose to view, and thence, skirting the shore along, the *Susquehanna* steamed to this port in two days, arriving on the 5th.

The northerly wind which sprung up on the night of the 2d, gradually hauled into the northeast trade, but lasted only a few hours. And the whole machinery of winds in this part of the Pacific appears to be out of order at present.

The troops of Alvarez are still in possession here, expecting soon to be besieged by land and blockaded by sea. Santa Anna is sending an army of two thousand seven hundred men and a squadron of three vessels to this point. The naval force will be composed of two war-steamers and an American clipper ship converted into a vessel of war. It is thought that a combined attack will be made, and the revolutionists driven out. Two nights ago, the Government forces had advanced as far as Providencia, the *hacienda* and head-quarters of Alvarez, which they took possession of. This is about fifty miles from here. Alvarez himself has retired with a small force to the mountains, whence he intends making occasional sorties in the *guerilla* style.

The *Golden Age* touched here yesterday on her way to San Francisco, and the *Sonora*, by which I intend sending this, is hourly expected from that port. P.

THE CITIZEN AND MR. MITCHEL.

One Year's Experience in Editing.

To the Readers of the Citizen:

Various personal considerations, of which only one need be mentioned here—a rapid failure of eyesight—determined me, two months ago, to discontinue the Editorial supervision of the *Citizen* at the close of the first year.

This is the last number that shall issue under my Editorship; and henceforth my contributions to its columns (so long as I shall be able to contribute at all) shall be chiefly literary, and marked with my initials.

The *Citizen* will be carried on, in the same spirit, and the same general design in which it was commenced, under the conduct of my friend, John McClenahan, formerly Editor of the Limerick *Reporter*, who is a Refugee like myself, and who has been a constant contributor to the *Citizen* from its first number.

Arrangements have been made for conducting it with increased energy, and furnishing it to the reader with increased punctuality.

The new arrangements will have several advantages which it is hoped may more than compensate to our *Cause* for the misfortune which obliges me to lighten my own labors, and from an editor to become a contributor. To those advantages I shall presently refer: but first, let me review the *Citizen* and its history in the past.

One year ago, when the prospectus and first number were issued, this journal was welcomed and hailed, with only too flattering kindness, by the whole American Press. To the principles and aims avowed by that prospectus I have strictly adhered. One paragraph was as follows:

"The conductors of the *Citizen* desire to awaken again the national spirit and ambition of Ireland—to evoke and stimulate among Irishmen a noble zeal to aid and to partake in the great march of European Democracy. The sovereigns and aristocracies of Europe, being banded together against the peoples, we intend to promote, as far as in us lies, a fraternal alliance of the peoples against the sovereigns and aristocracies.

"One powerful obstacle to such a fraternal alliance has hitherto been the hypocritical pretence to "liberalism" made by the British Government. The conductors of the *Citizen* mean to devote their most earnest efforts to strip off that sanctimonious pretence, and to exhibit the English power in its true character, as not only the oppressor of Ireland, but the oppressor of England, and the ally of oppression all the world over."

I hope it will be admitted that I have used my best efforts to fulfill that pledge to the very letter: not perhaps with brilliant success so far as concerns the "awakening of Irish national spirit and ambition,"—neither can I presume to claim much credit for the thorough exposure of the "sanctimonious British pretence of liberalism;" or for the very manifest change in the sentiments of Americans, and of all other republicans, towards that cruel and treacherous power, which has taken place within the year. The shuffling of her statesmen in the matter of this "Russo-Turkish" war;—the humble court paid by her government and press to the tyrant of France;—her fatal and disabling "alliance" with Turkey, which has been more disastrous to Turkey than all the Czar's hostility;—the revelation of her secret negotiations with the Czar, for dismembering and abolishing her ally, Turkey;—the false game played all Summer, for Russia and against Turkey;—the forbearance to attack Odessa, or to help the Turks on the Danube; the firm resolve not to raise up Poland or Hungary, their only efficient allies if they really meant to hurt the Czar;—and at last the cruel resolution, taken at the beginning of Winter (for the mere sake of keeping a ministry in their seats,) to send a devoted army of the bravest troops on earth upon a hopeless enterprise, which they who sent them *believed* to be hopeless;—the watchful care, all this time, to keep spies upon every action and motion of every republican refugee enjoying the "hospitality" of that generous power;—the [illegible] threats of chastising America, which [illegible] false report of victory over Russia [illegible] forth *in good time*;—all these [illegible] to all the world, together with [illegible] sitions of the European [illegible] to time by M. Kossuth [illegible] count for the growing hostility (not to the British people but) to the British Government, which it is truly gratifying to behold.

I have helped [illegible] understanding of the case [illegible] to the best of my ability; and have been [illegible] in a most agreeable manner, by the [illegible] vituperation of the English press.

Another passage of the prospectus was in these words:

"[illegible] themselves, to be true and loyal American citizens they will recommend no course of policy which would isolate the Irish or other European refugees from the common action of this great Republic. They will inculcate, and with all their power assist, a careful loving study of those wise and just institutions, under which, here in America, they have found both a refuge from their enemies, and a school and example of the grand doctrine they mean to enforce."

Herein, also, I have sought occasions to redeem my word. So far as this Journal has had any influence over Irish-born citizens of the United States, it has discountenanced the anomaly and absurdity known as "the Irish Vote," and has urged such a thorough amalgamation of naturalized with native citizens, that from their action as American citizens it might not be known who was native and who foreign-born. This, I am quite sure, is the only course *consistent* with the Constitution, and with the duties which immigrants deliberately take upon them.

For the Institutions of America, I came here already in love with them. Unconditional loyalty to them seemed to me a pleasant duty; sedition or disaffection against them, an unnatural crime. I was well content with them, and found my naturalized fellow-countrymen here altogether of the same mind. In fulfilling this part of my Programme, therefore, I had small difficulty and less credit; but from the first number of the *Citizen* down to this day, not one syllable has ever appeared tending ever so remotely to dissatisfaction with the laws under which we live.

In fact most of the hostility which the *Citizen* has provoked, on the part of Americans, has arisen from the vehement opposition it gave to disorganizing and seditious agitations—to the Abolition Lecturers cursing the Union and the Constitution of the country, and glorifying England, the mortal enemy of the country,—or to the phantom "Order," of No-Nothings, denying the title "Americans" to naturalized citizens, insisting (contrary to the laws) that native Americans shall rule America (that is, shall exercise the suffrage, for the suffrage is the only rule in this land,) and in the mean time stirring up a mob-spirit to make the country, as far as possible, uninhabitable to their naturalized fellow-citizens. I do not charge such evil designs upon all those who now attach themselves to the Native American party; but such is plainly the tendency and action of the movement so far as hitherto developed.

If I have provoked any hostility at all from Irish readers, it has been on account of the stand which I thought it necessary to make (in the interest of the same American Constitution and Law,) against certain ecclesiastical pretensions, I might call them *threats*, insanely put forward by the Catholic hierarchy and their Organs at the Press, importing nothing less than an assertion on the part of those reverend persons, of a divine right to abolish the free constitution of the United States, if, or as soon as, they are able, and thereupon to proceed with the pious comburation of heretics. In this case, the duty to be discharged was simple enough—merely to expose the impious pretension, to unravel the equivocal clerical verbiage which contained and partly concealed it—to relieve the Catholic laity from all responsibility on account of it—to show that all churches, and especially all hierarchies, have made themselves equally troublesome and offensive; and to exhibit the whole affair as a matter which in these United States deserves only to be laughed at.

On the whole I have for one year labored diligently, and with such ability as I possess or could command to aid me, in doing what I promised to do. I knew that it was a hazardous experiment—to conduct a newspaper in America, yet to ignore American parties,—to conduct a newspaper chiefly addressed to Irish readers, yet to deliberately provoke the wrath of the Archbishop of New-York,—to conduct a newspaper in the North, yet to not *defend* but fully justify negro Slavery, and wish for a plantation in Alabama. Yet I had reason to believe that some such organ was absolutely required amongst my countrymen in New-York—an organ of Irish patriotism which should defy the Pope—an exponent of Irish feeling which should try to break up "the Irish vote," and create a free and thoroughly American sentiment in Irish [illegible] above all a medium of fearless [illegible] independence, without the least regard to the wrath it might provoke or the subscribers it might [illegible] and I am bound to say that a very fair share of success has justified it.

It is true that along with a great deal of sincere good feeling, I have experienced a great deal of real, and much more fictitious hostility. Probably I want prudence and "policy;" for on all sides I am credibly informed that I have made enemies. The "Alabama Plantation" swept off ten thousand readers at one blow. The Archbishop "Philo-Veritas" with his pastoral crozier, drew away a few thousand more. Rev. Mr. Brennan rushed upon me with his tomahawk at one side; some Catholic priests cursed me from their altars at the other. Now a zealous Irish Catholic wrote me an abusive letter; and now a true-blue Irish Orangeman sent me a private intimation that he feared I would be assassinated. Yet the *Citizen* has survived. There has been proved to be enough of independent and honest feeling in the country to sustain such an organ as was needed. And I have some reason to believe that it may be still better sustained and therefore more useful, when it is divested of that intense *personality* which, during my Editorship, has attached to every article, every paragraph, almost every advertisement in the paper. It was all "John Mitchel," and therefore liable to all the disfavor and hatred which pursued that individual. Not so much the intrinsic truth or justice of what was said, but whether it became this John Mitchel to say it, was the thing generally considered. I am well aware that some Southern readers, while they admitted the soundness of what was advanced in the *Citizen* about the Nebraska bill, added—"But what business had *he* to lay down the law about our Constitution?" Others who themselves wished for an Alabama plantation, yet found it to be very bad taste in *me* to express such a wish, seeing that I had myself refused to be a slave on England's plantation of Ireland (a most logical consideration.) If I took exception to anything, no matter how foolish, said by American Statesmen, people remarked perhaps that it was true enough—but what had *he* to do—he, a refugee, whom we shelter, here—not six months in the country—what had *he* to do with it? No-Nothing papers have generally held it grossly [illegible] for me to make criticisms on the illustrious "Order," and I recollect that when a paragraph once appeared in the news department of the *Citizen*, to the effect that the weather for the week then past had been [illegible], a New-York journal exclaimed with indignation, "How can *he* tell that? Was he ever here at this season before—What intolerable presumption in this Mr. John Mitchel to come here, and begin at once not only to expound our Constitution but to lecture us upon our weather!"

Now it would be affectation to pretend that these things seriously affect me. In fact, like Sir Fretful Plagiary, I rather like them. I have not been much alarmed by the tomahawk of Mr. Brennan, nor hurt by the crozier of Philo-Veritas. My friends, the Orangemen, have threatened me often before; and for altar-denunciations, Lord bless you! I was well cursed seven years ago.

Yet now that I am obliged to resign the *Citizen* into other hands, I am the better reconciled to the change, as I hope that the journal, by losing this strong *personal* character, will have a chance of surmounting those prejudices which bore not against it so much as against me. Mr. McClenahan is a Citizen, fully naturalized; he has, therefore, an absolute right, as clear and ample a right as any other citizen, to deal with all public questions. He may speak against or in favor of any institution, man or measure, without presumption; can tell whether the weather is quite suitable to the season; and when the wind is southerly, will know a hawk from a handsaw.

I have to apologize to my readers for all this egotism. However distasteful to myself, the present occasion made it necessary; but it shall not occur again. For the next four years at least, I sink out of sight, and efface myself; content to have rigged this bark, the *Citizen*, [illegible] launched her on the wide waters of public opinion, and steered her amidst all the rocks and shoals of her first year's voyage—dashing her stem on, you may say, against every one of them—but [illegible] the staunch seaworthiness of the vessel.

JOHN MITCHEL.

Princely Donation for the Poor.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 27.

Shamokin, Saturday, Dec. 23.

Hon. Wm. L. Helfenstein being in possession of a large body of valuable coal lands in the Shamokin region, and having a heart always open to acts calculated to ameliorate the condition of those in want, determined to dedicate forever a portion of his estate for the benefit of the destitute poor of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Carlisle, &c. &c., for the endowment of a Free College at Shamokin, and for the benefit of African colonization. The land to be devoted to this praiseworthy object is in two tracts, and embraces six hundred acres of the best anthracite in the State; the one tract, for the poor, is said to be capable of producing three hundred thousand tons per annum when properly developed, and the other tract for the endowment of the college and African colonization, will yield, it is estimated by competent judges, one hundred and fifty thousand tons. At a low rental this quantity will bring in a revenue of upward of one hundred thousand dollars yearly—which is more than 6 per cent. on a million and a half of dollars. One of these tracts has been leased, and will, the coming year, be put in operation. The day set apart for the consummation of the design of Judge Helfenstein was last Friday, the 22d of December. A number of persons were present from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Sunbury, Danville, Northumberland, Traverton, and other places, to witness and participate, along with the people of Shamokin, in the interesting ceremonies. Our excellent Governor, Wm. Bigler, was one of the guests in attendance. It is proper here to say that the site for the college covers an area of thirty acres, on the highest point in the vicinity of Shamokin, affording views of the surrounding country of surpassing beauty and loveliness.

Free Suffrage.—A bill has passed the Senate of North Carolina to authorize persons who vote for members of the House of Commons also to vote for Senators, without the property qualification. According to this provision, any person who has been a resident of the State, and paid taxes, whether naturalized or not, would be allowed to vote.

Drowned.—A brother of Hon. Henry Johnson, late Governor of Louisiana, fell overboard from the steamer *Magnolia*, on the morning of the 5th inst., and was drowned. A reward of $100 is offered for the recovery of the body. The deceased resided in Wilkinson County, Mississippi, where he was esteemed as a wealthy planter.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Excitement in High Life—Threats to Fire a Fifth-avenue Mansion.

During the past few days the authorities have been placed in possession of information that has led to the arrest of a female, whose actions have occasioned trouble in the family of a wealthy gentleman residing in the Fifth-avenue. As near as we are enabled to gather the particulars, the accused recently lived in the family of Mr. DEPEYSTER, and owing to some reason, (not assigned by her employer,) she was dismissed. After being discharged, she proclaimed her determination to seek revenge. Subsequently, Mr. DEPEYSTER was compelled to go abroad on a business tour, and during his absence numerous anonymous letters of a very threatening character were forwarded to the house, under envelope, directed to "Mr. DEPEYSTER." They were duly opened by Mr. D.'s lady. In one of these documents the writer declared that arrangements were in progress to fire the house.

Another letter plainly threatened the life of Mr. D., and stated that he was to be shot down in the street. Mrs. DEPEYSTER became alarmed, and fearing that the threats of arson might be carried into effect, sought the advice of friends. Meanwhile Mr. DEPEYSTER returned home.

Officer KEEFE succeeded in tracing the accused to her place of abode in the upper part of the City and arrested her. She was locked up.

Anniversary of the Delta Psi Society.

The Eighth Anniversary of the Delta Psi Society was celebrated by the Columbia College Chapter on Wednesday evening, in the Clinton Hall, in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage. The various Chapters in connection with Collegiate institutions elsewhere throughout the Union were represented by delegates. The hall at its further extremity was decorated with floral emblems, and the columns were wreathed with evergreens.

An excellent band was in attendance, and performed at intervals during the evening.

Mr. MILLAR, one of the oldest officers of the Columbia College Chapter, introduced, amid applause, the orator of the evening, HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr.

Mr. KETCHUM had for the subject of his address "Maritime Commerce."

Mr. C. WILLING LITTEL read a poem on the "Levant," which was marked by harmonious versification, much felicitous diction, and a very fair modicum of "poetic fire." It lacked nothing to be successful but brevity and expressive reading.

The Book Sale To-day.

The sale of choice and handsomely bound English Works, postponed from last Friday, will be continued to-day at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Saleroom of BANGS & BROTHERS, No. 13 Park-row. We notice in the Catalogue some of the first works in English literature, in the best London Editions, and among them some old copies of early works that must make a book-collector's mouth water. A fine copy of AUBERON'S Works is also offered. Altogether, it is a rare opportunity for purchases.

The Suspected Slaver.

The vessel *George H. Townsend*, detained on the charge of having been employed as a slaver, was yesterday released to her owners by the U. S. Marshal on the proper stipulations being entered into, and bonds given to the amount of $5,000 to answer any damages that may be sustained in the prosecution of the seizure. Captain J. P. HUTCHINSON became the surety.

Suicide at New-Hamburg.

A person of the name of SMITH, formerly residing in Newburg, committed suicide by hanging himself at New-Hamburg on Wednesday. He was about seventy years of age. Poverty, it is supposed, forced him to the rash act.

☞ Miss TERESA ESMONDE gives another reading from the Irish Poets at the Stuyvesant, this evening. Among the selections is "EMMETT'S Speech in the Dock."

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....THURSDAY, Dec. 28.

N. C. ELY, Esq., President, in the Chair.

DONATION TO "HOME FOR DISCHARGED FEMALE PRISONERS."

The Report of the Committee on Finance concurring to donate $1,000 to Women's Association and Home for Discharged Female Prisoners, was adopted.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Reports of the Committee on Fire Department were adopted, concurring with the other Board in the following: To have the house of Hose Company No. 21 repaired; to organize Abram T. Relay and associates as a Hose Company in the Twentieth Ward; to build a new engine for Engine Company No. 16, and for Company No. 3; and concurring to organize Wm. Dunning and his associates as a Hose Company, to be located at Manhattanville; and to pay bill of John Jasper for rent of premises occupied by Engine Company No. 33.

THE FORT GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.

The report of the Special Committee on the Gansevoort property, non-concurring with the report from the Councilmen for its purchase by the Corporation, and referring it to the Counsel to the Corporation to inquire into the validity of the purchase of the property from the Corporation by the parties now offering to sell it, was tabled and made the special order for the next meeting of the Board.

THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

The Report of the Finance Committee, on the expediency of selling the public markets, was taken up for consideration. The Committee are of opinion that the best interests of the City would be promoted by leaving the whole system of markets to the enterprise and competition of private individuals, with no other restriction than those general laws and ordinances which the nature of the case would require. The granting of licenses to butchers and others, and the imposing of numerous restrictions upon the sale of articles in the markets, they think are of evil tendency, and ought to be repealed.

They recommend that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be instructed to sell or rent all the markets belonging to the Corporation, and the building of at least two markets of ample dimensions for the accommodation of producers from the country, or for any others who choose to occupy them, for the purpose of the purchase or sale of all manner of meats, vegetables or produce of any kind, with convenient stands for articles brought in by vessels, and also for wagons and other vehicles from the immediate vicinity of the City; that no permanent stand or space be let to any one, but that a reasonable and moderate charge be made, daily, to any one wishing to occupy them, and that the matter of buying and selling be left entirely free to the parties concerned, to purchase and sell, in any quantity, or at any price they please, unrestricted by any ordinance of the City Government.

For the reasons contained in the report the Committee recommend the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be, and are hereby directed, on or before the 1st day of ———— to sell, rent, or lease, as they shall think for the best interests of the Corporation, all the public markets now belonging to the city, at public auction, in conformity with the provisions of the city charter.

2. *Resolved*, That it be referred to the Committee on Markets, to inquire and report where would be the best and most convenient situation for the two markets recommended in this report; and also the best mode of arrangement for the same, the best material for the building, and in general anything connected therewith, tending to carry on the views and principles of the above report.

3. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Ordinances be, and they are hereby instructed so to revise the present ordinances of the Corporation respecting the markets, the repeal of the license laws, &c., as shall bring them to correspond with the recommendations of the above report.

Alderman WAKEMAN moved to insert "May next" in blank in the first resolution. Carried.

Alderman WILLIAMSON moved to strike out "to sell" in the same. Carried.

Alderman BLUNT moved to insert after "to lease" the words "for market purposes." Lost.

After a lengthy discussion the matter was postponed.

The Board then adjourned to this evening.

Board of Councilmen....THURSDAY, Dec. 28.

The President, EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq., in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting being read, before waiting for their approval,

Councilman WARD begged leave to explain the cause of his absence at the last session. He said he was not "loafing," but engaged on a Relief Committee for the poor in his Ward. It had been pledged to him that the matter of the extension of Albany-street would not be brought before the Board.

REPORT FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN CONCURRED IN.

Of the Finance Committee in favor of paying *William Hatting $301 for services as counsel* in the matter of opening Canal, and widening Walker-streets.

RESOLUTIONS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN CONCURRED IN.

That the opening of Park-place through the grounds of *Columbia College to College-place* take place forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

That the company recently organized to take the place of Engine Company No. 30, disbanded, be known and designated as Engine Company No. 51.

WIDENING CLIFF-STREET.

On motion the report on widening Cliff-street was taken from the table, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That Cliff-street, between Beekman and Ferry-streets, be widened on the northwesterly side thereof, commencing at Beekman-street, on a line with the present northwesterly side or line of Cliff-street from John to Beekman-street, and running or extending northeasterly, on a line with the front of the building known as No. 61 Cliff-street, where it will meet the present line of said Cliff-street; and that the counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal measures to carry this resolution into effect.

THE BRICK CHURCH.

A motion for the third reading of the report and resolutions for the sale of the Brick Church was lost. Nays, 20; Ayes, 15.

CITY POOR—RESOLUTIONS LAID ON THE TABLE.

Of the Board of Aldermen, that City contracts for work to a large amount be proceeded with forthwith, thereby giving employment to thousands.

Of Councilman CRAWFORD, that $37,000 be appropriated to regulate Hamilton-square, Fourth and Lexington-avenues, and the streets below the grade adjacent, and that all City work under contract now stopped be proceeded with directly, thus furnishing labor and means to poor out of employ.

FIRE TELEGRAPH.

Report of the Committee of the Fire Department adverse to adopting the Boston Fire Telegraph in the City. Laid on the table.

REYNOLDS OFFAL CONTRACT.

The Committee on Public Health reported in favor of concurrence in the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, that the City Inspector take the necessary measures to enter into a new contract for a period of five years, for the performance of the services provided for in the late contract with William B. Reynolds, or such of them as may be deemed necessary; and that until specifications have been submitted as to the amount of services to be embraced in such new contract, that the City Inspector cause to be removed, day by day from the City, in the most economical manner practicable, all the offensive and other matter whose removal is provided for in such contract.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

In favor of flagging Nineteenth-street between First and Second-avenues. Referred.

In favor of fencing, northeast corner of Nineteenth-street and Second-avenue. Referred.

In favor of regrading and repairing Vestry-street between Washington and West-streets. Referred.

In favor of fencing lots between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth-streets and Sixth and Eighth-avenues. Referred.

In favor of flagging Twenty-eighth-street between Ninth and Tenth-avenues. Referred.

In favor of filling well in front of No. 61 McDougal-street. Referred.

In favor of changing the name of Orange-street to Baxter-street. Adopted.

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF BONDS UPON CONTRACTS PAYING BY ASSESSMENTS IN PURSUANCE OF THE ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL 16, 1852.

The following ordinance having been made a special order of the evening, was taken up and passed. Ayes, 32; Nays, 13:

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever any contract shall be made hereafter, by any of the departments of the Corporation, the amount whereof is to be afterwards collected by assessments from the property benefited by the work to be done under said contract, it shall be the duty of the head of department making such contracts to cause to be inserted therein a clause that, as the work progresses, payments will be made to the contractor, by monthly instalments, of *seventy per cent.* on the amount of work performed; and the head of department making such contracts, shall forthwith file a true copy thereof with the Comptroller.

SEC. 2. The amount due contractors, on all contracts now confirmed by the Common Council and on work now in progress under contracts, on account of regulating and paving streets, building sewers, and all other work ordered to be done by contract, by virtue of ordinances of the Common Council, shall be paid by the Comptroller, from the proceeds of assessment bonds, issued in accordance with the act of the Legislature, passed April 16, 1852; but no money shall be paid on account of said assessments or contracts, until a copy of the original contract has been filed with the Comptroller of the City, by the head of the department having such work in charge, with a certificate in writing, from the head of such department, stating the amount of work that has been completed, and the amount due the contractor for such work, according to the terms of the original contract, upon the amount thus certified and ascertained to be due to the contractor, the Comptroller shall pay *seventy per cent.*, the remaining *thirty per cent.* to be reserved until the completion of the contract.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of providing for the payments contemplated under this ordinance, it shall be the order of the Comptroller, from time to time, to borrow such sums as may be necessary, (as provided in the act, entitled "An act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to issue assessment bonds," passed April 16, 1852,) upon bonds to be known as "assessment bonds," at a rate of interest not to exceed six per cent. per annum; and the bonds so issued, shall be paid from the collections made on the assessment lists, when confirmed by the Common Council, and which are hereby specifically pledged for such purpose. And the contractors to whom payments shall have been made, in accordance with the provisions of the first and second sections of this ordinance, shall upon the final payment of the amount due upon their several contracts, be charged at the rate of seven per cent. per annum for all sums that may have been advanced to them, as provided in the foregoing sections of this ordinance; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to deduct from the amount due on each contract the interest money so charged.

SEC. 4. Whenever any payment shall become due upon any contract, according to the provisions thereof, or in accordance with any of the provisions of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the head of department, having such work in charge, to furnish to the person or persons entitled to such payment, a certificate, in writing, signed by the head of such Department, specifying the contract upon which such payment is due, and the amount due upon such contract.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller on the presentation of such certificate being made to him, to pay the amount thereof, and endorse such payment upon the contract upon which such payment is made, but no payment shall be made upon such contract beyond the amount thereof, and the final payment thereon shall not be made until the head of department having such work in charge, shall furnish the Comptroller, who shall file the same in his office, a certificate signed by the head of such Department, that the work mentioned in such contract has been completed according to the terms of said contract, and to the satisfaction of the head of Department giving such certificate. The final payment upon any such contracts shall be at least 30 per cent. on the amount thereof, and the certificate of such final payment shall not be given until the assessment for said work shall be confirmed by the Common Council.

SEC. 6. The Comptroller shall keep a record of all bonds so issued, specifying the particular work, on account of which the same may be issued, and all moneys collected on account of any work, for the payment of which said bonds were issued, shall be faithfully applied as aforesaid; and all sums thus received by the Comptroller for interest from the contractors, beyond the amount paid as interest upon the assessment bonds contemplated by this ordinance, shall be paid into the Sinking Fund, pledged for the redemption of the City debt.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall apply only to contracts of ten thousand dollars and over. Contracts involving an expenditure of less amount than ten thousand dollars may be paid by the Comptroller with assessment bonds issued in accordance with the State law of April 16, 1852, in the manner prescribed by this ordinance, only upon the confirmation of the assessment by the Common Council. And it is also hereby expressly provided, that hereafter, when the Street Commissioner and Comptroller, or either of them, have reason to believe that the assessable property is insufficient to provide for the full payment by an assessment made in compliance with the laws of the State, and the ordinances of the Common Council, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to have a certified copy of the valuation of the property fronting on the avenues or streets embraced in any ordinance, and if the sum required to complete the work is greater than the sum which can be assessed and collected from the property, the work shall not be put under contract, but all the facts, with the opinions of the Street Commissioner and the Comptroller, in relation to the matter, shall be reported to the Common Council, to the end that the payment of all assessment bonds issued under this ordinance, for the payment of contractors, may be amply provided for by the property benefited by the improvement.

SEC. 8. The ordinance entitled "An ordinance to authorize the issue of bonds upon contracts," passed Oct. 13, 1852, and all other ordinances inconsistent with this, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

EXCISE LAWS.

The Board as a Committee of the Whole, passed an ordinance for the more effectual enforcement of the Excise Laws, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors of every description, by any party, unless licensed, and to such parties prohibiting the sale on Sundays, except to boarders, lodgers or actual travelers. It further ordained that upon complaint or oath of such violation the party complained of be arrested, and on proof before a magistrate of the violation alleged, a fine of $10 to be *imposed for each conviction*, and in default, the party to be imprisoned a period not to exceed one *day for each dollar of fine imposed*. This money the ordinance provided should be paid to the Governor of the Almshouse for the poor of the City. The ordinance to take effect immediately.

After some miscellaneous business the Board adjourned till this evening.

Board of Supervisors.

Supervisor ELY in the Chair.

On motion the roll was called, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of R. Livingston Pell for correction of tax. Of Rebecca Long for correction of tax.

BILLS REFERRED.

For carrying prisoners from the Tombs in September, October and November, 1853, $75. For repairing the clock in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen. Of Edward Eccleston for copying indexes, &c., $223. Of Theodore Hart, &c., $140. *Of G. W. Newcombe, &c.*, $67 85.

BILLS PAID.

Of Henry Vandervoort for furnishing criminal statistics to the Secretary of State, $180. Bill of the Pearl Hose Company for expenses incurred in refitting their rooms, $185.

REPORT ADOPTED.

In favor of raising the salaries of the several Clerks in the Office of the County Clerk, as follows, viz.:

Benjamin Cahen, from $850 to $1,000; of A. G. Wallace, from $800 to $850; James Megary, from $600 to $750; John M. French, from $600 to $750; John Martin, from $600 to $750; Charles Kepp, from $600 to $750.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Friday.

Blessing a Chime of Bells.

From the New-York Freeman's Journal, Dec. 30.

Rt. Rev. Bishop BAYLEY, on Tuesday, St. Stephen's day, blessed a fine chime of bells for the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer in Third-street. The ceremony was performed immediately after the 10 o'clock Mass, when that vast church was crowded from the steps of the Altar to the very door. Capt. SMITH, with his Company of Independent Rifles, was in attendance as a guard of honor. A number of the members of the congregation who had been most active in procuring these bells had their places immediately by the bells.

The bells are four in number, and are the chime sent from Germany to the World's Fair in this City. The largest of the four, which weighs about 1,800 pounds, was dedicated in honor of St. Michael. The second was in honor of St. Gabriel; the third in size was dedicated to St. Raphael; and the fourth to St. Alphonsus. *They are of the best metal*, and of the finest workmanship. Each bell has sacred inscriptions and images cast in the metal. The bells were conveniently hung, in obedience to the Pontifical, in the space in front of the altar-railing. The Bishop, in full Pontificals, entered the Church attended by the Priests and Acolytes, with incense, lights, &c. They chanted the *Miserere*, and the 53, 56, 16, 19, and 85 Psalms, with the *De Profundis*. Then the Bishop blessed salt and water, saying afterwards the prayer that when the bells should be bathed therewith, whensoever they should sound, the power of the devils, the shades of phantasms, the attack of melo, the striking of lightnings, the shock of thunders, the ruin of tempests, and every spirit of storms might be driven back; and that, when the children of Christian people should hear them ringing, the increase of devotion might grow in them, that hastening within the bosom of their Mother Church they may sing to God in the Church of the Saints the new song, coming thither with the sound of the trumpet, the modulation of psaltery, the sweetness of the organ, the exultation of the drum, the gladness of the cymbal; so that, in the temple of His glory, by their pleadings and prayers they may invite the multitude of the army of angels.

Then the salt being mixed with the water, with the special prayers of the Pontifical, the Bishop began to bathe the bells therewith. When this was done, the Bishop with Priests chanted the Psalms *Lauda anima mea*, *Laudate Dominum quoniam bonus*, *Laudate Dominum de cœlis*, *Cantate Domino*, and *Laudate Dominum in Sanctis ejus*.

Then the Bishop with the thumb of his right hand made the sign of the cross on each bell with the holy oil *infirmorum*, and said the prayer invoking the same supernatural effects of terror to the devil and his servants, and of comfort and good inspirations to the people of God, wherever the sound of these bells should be heard. Then wiping off the oil with lint he began the antiphon *Vox Domini super aquas multas*, and with the Priests chanted the 28th Psalm, meantime the Bishop made seven crosses on the outside of each bell with the same oil of the infirm, and four crosses with the chrism on the four sides of each, saying at each time: "May this bell, O, Lord, be sanctified and consecrated, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. In honor of St. Michael," for the first bell, and so in honor of each patron of the other bells, respectively, in their turn. Then followed another prayer of blessing for the communication of power against the spirits of the air, from the beautiful order of the Pontifical; when taking thyme, frankincense, and myrrh, he put it in censers, and placed these under each of the Bells. The verses *viderunt te aquæ Deus, &c.*, were sung from Ps. 76, and the Bishop said the closing prayer, that: Like as the Holy Ghost came down in delight upon the harp of David; and as, while Samuel offered the sucking lamb a holocaust to the King of eternal dominion, the thunder of the heavens repulsed the hosts of the enemy, so, while the sound of these Bells shall pass through the air the Angelic band may guard the congregation of the church, and perpetual protection keep the minds, the bodies, and the possessions of believers.

Finally the Deacon sang the Gospel, from the 10th chapter of St. Luke, of Mary who chose the one thing necessary—as if giving the constant mission to the bells of awakening the attention of all while engrossed in the cares of the world, to remember that their chief good is in the Church.

The Inventor of the Nautilus Diving-Bell.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In an account published in your journal of Wednesday of some sub-marine experiments made in the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, repeated reference is made to Maj. HENRY B. SEARS, as the *inventor* of the Nautilus Diving-bell, used on that occasion. Whatever credit belongs to the invention, *per se*, is due I believe to the inventor, EDGAR W. FOREMAN, deceased,—Mr. SEARS being, as always understood, simply the assignee of the Patents which have been issued for the invention. The energy and perseverance shewn by the latter in bringing this valuable invention into public use entitle him to the highest praise,—freely awarded him on all occasions by those who know him.

It is possible in taking hurried notes, your reporter may have been led into the error which I ask you to correct simply from a love of JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1854.

The Crystal Palace.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The TIMES of this date states that the debts of the Crystal Palace amount to $330,000. I do not think the debts amount to over $175,000, and it is hoped that the property of the Association, which costs upwards of $700,000, will bring more than enough to pay all liabilities.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1854.

LONG ISLAND.

The City Court of Brooklyn.

There seems to be a question as to the time when the term of the present City Judge expires. One opinion is that Judge GREENWOOD holds over until the 1st of May next; and another is that his term of office expires on the 1st day of January. The Judge, to avoid all dispute about the matter, and also on account of the state of his health, has given notice of his resignation, to take effect January 1. Judge GREENWOOD, in his letter to the Common Council, resigning the office, says:

As there may be some difference of opinion with respect to the time when my term of office as City Judge of Brooklyn will expire, and as I do not intend to act after the 31st inst., I desire, in order to prevent all question, to be considered as resigning from and after that period.

I have for some time felt that the duties of the office were too arduous and confining, and a regard for my health requires that I should be relieved from them without further delay.

I have caused a jury to be summoned for the ensuing January term, to the end that there may be no suspension of business of the Court, and even in the event of a vacancy, the Mayor and two Supervisors will have power to hold the Court.

The Proposed New City Court.

The members of the Bar, comprising the Committee, having the subject of a plan for a reorganization of the Brooklyn City Court, have had a meeting and some progress has been made towards the completion of their object. The report will be made at a meeting to be called by the Committee, and consequently no regular meeting will be held on Saturday next, as heretofore announced.

Another Injunction.

On application of CONKLIN BRUSH, Esq., an injunction was granted yesterday restraining the Comptroller of the City of Brooklyn from paying to Mayor LAMBERT the $2,000 additional salary ordered by the Common Council. It is alleged that this increase of salary is in violation of the city charter, which provides that "no officer's salary shall be either increased or diminished after his election and during his continuance in office." The resolution to increase the salary of Mayor from $2,000 to $3,000, was adopted in the latter part of the year 1852, *after* the election of Mayor LAMBERT, but previous to his induction into office. Mayor BRUSH vetoed the resolution, but before the veto was acted upon Mayor LAMBERT came into power, and in this manner the matter has remained until the resolution of the Common Council, adopted last week, ordering the payment. During this time the increase of salary has not been paid—the Comptroller not feeling warranted in so doing, as Mr. VAN COTT, the Corporation Counsellor under Mayor BRUSH, had given an opinion that the whole matter was illegal. The present Board ordered the payment under an opinion of the legality of the transaction, given by the present Counsellor to the Corporation, N. F. WARING, Esq.

Arson and Conspiracy.

A man, named JOHN MCCARTHY, was placed on trial, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday, on an indictment for setting on fire a block of buildings in Second-place, Brooklyn, on the 24th of February last, for the purpose of recovering the insurance on the same. This case was examined very thoroughly in March last, before the committing magistrate, and the accused has since been at large on $10,000 bail.

Four witnesses were examined yesterday, one was a watchman employed about the buildings, who stated that he was hired by defendant to fire the buildings; the first attempt proved a failure; the second attempt was more successful, and resulted in the destruction of three of the buildings, valued at $6,000 each, which were heavily insured. The case is still on.

Mayor's Veto.

At the last meeting of the Common Council of Williamsburg, the Mayor vetoed the bills of the Board of Health, on the ground that its members were also members of the Common Council, which prevents them from holding any office, the emoluments of which are paid from the city treasury. The motion to adopt was lost.

Presentations.

A. M. WOOD, Esq., Collector of Taxes and Assessments in Brooklyn, was yesterday presented with a valuable gold watch by the deputies in his office, as a token of their esteem. At the same time, a silver tobacco box was presented to WM. B. LEWIS, Esq., Comptroller elect, by his associates in the office of Collector of Taxes and Assessments.

Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn.

Professor HITCHCOCK'S interesting course of lectures before this Association was closed on Wednesday evening. At the close of the last lecture of the course, the President gave notice that arrangements were in progress to secure a superior course of lectures next Winter.

Donation Visit.

The annual donation visit to the Society for the relief of respectable aged and indigent females in Brooklyn, took place yesterday. The number of visitors during the day was quite large and donations liberal.

Curious Scene in an English Court—A Clergyman's Family.

From the London Weekly Chronicle.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, Rev. T. J. JUDKIN, minister of one of the District churches of St. Pancras, brought an action to recover damages for an assault committed by a Mr. FIELD.

Sir F. THESIGER said that when the painful circumstances connected with this case came to be disclosed, the jury would willingly believe that it was with the greatest reluctance that Mr. JUDKIN felt himself compelled to seek redress and protection in a Court of Justice. Mr. JUDKIN was the clergyman of Somers Chapel, St. Pancras, and had married the widow of Alderman LAINSON, who at the time of her marriage to the plaintiff had *five daughters by her former husband*, the eldest of whom had married the defendant, a surgeon, in Great Marlborough-street. Unfortunately family differences had arisen, into which he hoped it would be unnecessary to enter, in which the plaintiff's step-daughters, and he regretted to say his wife, had taken part against him. He felt it necessary to forbid the defendant's wife to come to the house; but on the 10th of June last, notwithstanding that prohibition, she came there. Mr. JUDKIN remonstrated with her, and received a short answer; a scene of violence which baffled all description subsequently took place, so much so that a crowd was attracted round the house. The next day, being Trinity Sunday, the plaintiff, on his return from officiating in his chapel, received the following letter from the defendant: "SIR—My wife informs me that while she was visiting her mamma you ordered her out of the house, threatening to send for a policeman; and that you also used unbecoming language, calling her, among other things, a 'nasty creature;' and my wife further assures me that you did this without any provocation on her part. Permit me to suggest the propriety of an early apology." The plaintiff did not answer the letter that day, intending to answer it on the next, and, in the meantime, ordered his servants not to admit the defendant. However, on the following day (Monday,) about 10 in the morning, the defendant went to the plaintiff's house, in Euston-square, forced his way into the library, where Mr. JUDKIN was speaking to a friend, struck Mr. JUDKIN a violent blow on the breast, and then inflicted on him several blows with a horsewhip. It was for the injuries that he had received, without provocation, that the plaintiff now asked for their verdict.

Rev. Thomas James Judkin, examined—I am the plaintiff. I am the minister of Somers Chapel, St. Pancras, and reside in Euston-square. I married the widow of Alderman LAINSON. She had five daughters by her former husband, the eldest of whom is married to the defendant. On the 10th of June last I saw Mrs. FIELD going up stairs. I said to her, "Mrs. FIELD, your husband forbade you coming to this house. You know it is an annoyance to me, and I am surprised that you should do so." She said, "I shall come." Mrs. FIELD went and told one whom I really do not wish to name, and by that person I was locked in my room. I afterwards saw Mrs. FIELD, and said, "This is the consequence of your coming." She said, "I shall come," and her sisters said, "She shall come when she likes." I said, "If you say you shall come, I shall be obliged to send for a policeman to remove you;" upon which one of the young ladies said jeeringly, "Shall I go for a policeman?" I said, "I will send for one when I think proper." Somebody—I think from the answer I gave Mrs. FIELD—said, "You bear with the shaggy eyebrows," and I said, "Do you call yourself a beauty?" putting my hand to my face.

The Attorney General—Putting your hand to your nose?

Witness—No, to my cheek—that is material. Mrs. FIELD said, "You are a pretty clergyman; are you now preparing for to-morrow's duties?" I said, "You are a nasty creature," referring to her disposition. A certain person in the room—

The Attorney General—Do not be so mysterious.

Sir F. Thesiger—You mean Mrs. JUDKIN?

Witness—Yes. Mrs. JUDKIN shrieked, and her daughters threw up the window. I saw a crowd, and thought it was disgraceful to a clergyman that such a scene should take place, so I put down the window; but as fast as I put one down they put up the other. I then sent out the servant to say that the lady had fainted. On the following day (Sunday) I received this letter from the defendant. [The letter given in the opening statement.] On the following day, about 10 o'clock, while I was talking to a gentleman in the study, Mr. FIELD rushed in with his hat on. I said, "It is usual for a gentleman in a gentleman's house to take his hat off." He said, "I shall not. Did you, Sir, say you would send for a policeman to turn my wife out of the house?" I said, "I did." He then struck me on the breast with his fist. He then drew from under his coat a whip, and struck me with it several times. I ordered him out of the house. He said, "I shall go when I like." I ought to have said, that I pointed to a picture at the interview with Mrs. FIELD, and said, "Look at that." I referred to a picture-frame that had been taken away when I was ill, and I said, "Perhaps my plate will go in the same way." One of her daughters said, "Do you say, EMMA is a thief?" And I said, "Oh, I do not say that." I have suffered since a great deal. The defendant is a strong man.

Cross-examined by the Attorney General—Mrs. JUDKIN had a jointure of £[illegible] a year. She had five daughters by her former husband. They had £6,000 each. Two of the daughters—[illegible] and ADELAIDE—are married. I have not done my best to exclude the married daughters from my house. After I spoke to Mrs. FIELD, her mother [illegible] study, and insisted on her daughter being allowed to visit her. I said, "Mr. FIELD had forbidden her the house, and I shall do the same; you may go and see her as often as you like, but she shall not come here and molest me." I found myself locked in. I got the servant to open the door, and then I went into the dining-room, where I saw Mrs. JUDKIN, Mrs. FIELD, and her sisters. I believe I did not say to Mrs. FIELD, "You have come here to suck your mother of everything you can get." I should not have used so vulgar an expression. I said to Mrs. FIELD, "You are a beauty." She has a disfigurement in the nose. I do not know whether it arose from an accident, or that she was born so. I put my finger to my face to indicate that disfigurement. I was as calm as a clergyman could be under such circumstances. I have met with nothing but a series of insults since I have been married. I must infer the picture frame was taken out of the house by my wife, and I wrote to my attorney to ask him what was the quality of that transaction, but I have never threatened my wife with a charge of felony. I merely wanted the opinion of a lawyer about my property being taken out of my house. I did not tell Mrs. FIELD that her husband had been guilty of felony, or that he was a receiver of stolen goods.

The Attorney-General—You say Mrs. JUDKIN was in a chair. Did she faint?

Witness—How can I know that? She has done the same thing before, and I mean to say it was a feint instead of fainting. [Laughter.] I did not say to Mr. FIELD that he had committed felony. I spoke of the picture-frame, and he said, "Do you accuse me of felony?" I said, "I do not, but the act was felonious." I did not say to him, "At any rate you are a receiver of stolen goods." I did not tell him he was an insolent blackguard. I am still living with Mrs. JUDKIN. Her daughters have left the house.

Mr. EDWARD LEAHY, an artist, was then examined, and deposed that as he was speaking to Mr. JUDKIN in his study, the defendant, whom he described as "a tall young man, very pallid, with a fierce expression," came into the room and assaulted the plaintiff in the manner described by him.

Cross-examined by the Attorney General—I have really no recollection that Mr. JUDKIN said that Mr. FIELD was a felon, or at least the receiver of stolen goods. I recollect on his coming into the room Mr. JUDKIN said to Mr. FIELD, "Well, Mr. Rambustious."—[Laughter.]

The wife of the defendant, her sister and the defendant himself, were examined. The sister, cross-examined, said: I heard somebody say to Mr. JUDKIN, "You are no beauty yourself, with your shaggy eyebrows." I rather think it was mamma said that. [Laughter.] Mr. JUDKIN had been locked into the study. Then he came out and locked us into the dining-room in return. [Laughter.] Re-examined—It was after he said to my sister, "You are no beauty," that mamma said "You are no beauty yourself, with your shaggy eyebrows."

The defendant endeavored to make it appear that he had received great provocation, but he acknowledged that he took a whip with him to the house.

Lord CAMPBELL, in summing up, said that the verdict must pass for the plaintiff, but there were certainly circumstances in mitigation which the jury, in determining the damages, ought to take into consideration. Mr. JUDKIN, who was evidently a man influenced by strong feelings, had not acted with propriety either in the manner in which he had prohibited Mrs. FIELD'S visits, or in his interview with her husband. The defendant ought not to have sat down on a Sunday to write the letter he had, and he had certainly acted exceeding wrong in taking the law into his own hands.

The jury, after a few minutes consideration, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £50.

The Eastern War and the British Peace Society.

The following address from Mr. JOSEPH STURGE has been placarded upon the walls of Birmingham:

TO MY FELLOW-TOWNSMEN OF THE WORKING CLASSES: In the Birmingham *Journal* of last week some of you may have read a letter from HARRIET MARTINEAU, together with editorial comments, on a placard entitled, "War and Dear Bread," lately exhibited in Birmingham. I know not who was the author of the placard in question, which was printed at Manchester, but I do not know the individual who caused it to be put up in Birmingham, and I think that in so doing he exercised not only an undoubted right, but a sound judgment.

I entirely differ from the celebrated authoress of the letter referred to, which has since appeared in other papers, as to the present high price of bread not arising from the war. No one conversant with the foreign corn trade of this country would venture to assert that, could we be supplied from the shores of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, the present rate of prices could be maintained. From five ports in these seas alone, upwards of 30,000,000 of bushels of wheat were shipped in 1853 to the United Kingdom and other parts of Europe. Wheat, which is now worth 10s. per bushel in England, can, at the present time, be bought in some of these ports at less than 2s. per bushel. The crop of 1854 in this part of the world was such as to justify the belief that, had peace continued, still more would have been supplied in 1854 and 1855. Not only is all this stopped by the war, but also exports from the Danube and several other quarters.

Though I may not live to see it, I have no doubt the time will come when the people of England will be better able to judge who are "doing the work of the enemy," the advocates of peace, or the author of such articles as the one alluded to in the *Journal*.

As a specimen of the opinion entertained by some who are probably misled by such statements, I have received a letter I expect from one of my suffering fellow-townsmen, in which, after accusing me of being a cause of the present high price of bread, he says, "I warn you, for I hear it throughout the town, that if it is not lowered, and very soon, something of a very serious nature will occur to disturb the peace of the town, and you will be considered then in a worse light than even NICHOLAS himself. You have it in your power now to avert the dreadful event, without any injury to yourself or the conspirators you act with. I advise you to take time by the forelock."

If the writer of this letter will give me his name, I shall be glad to meet him and his friends, and, if they can point out how I can lower the price of bread to the public, I shall rejoice to join them in any legitimate means to carry their plans into effect.

We know from our past history, it has unhappily been the invariable course of things in this country that every war is at the outset almost unboundedly popular, while the few who have resisted the prevailing frenzy have as invariably been persecuted and stigmatized as doing the "enemy's work." Sir ROBERT WALPOLE'S opposition to the war in 1739, though now everybody admits it to have been, as T. B. MACAULAY says, "altogether unjustifiable," "drew upon him," says his biographer, "odium and unpopularity from all quarters." In regard to our war with America, to prevent her obtaining her independence, BURKE says that he was branded as "an American" for opposing it; "and all men," he adds, "who wished for peace, or retained any sentiments of moderation, were overcome or silenced." The city of Bristol, which he then represented, was so excited against him that he declares "he would have sooner fled to the extremities of the earth than have shown himself there."

In reference to the last war with France, so furious was the feeling of the country, that CHARLES JAMES FOX, and the few men in and out of Parliament who joined him in resisting the war, could scarcely walk the streets without being hooted and mobbed, as "Jacobins," "traitors," "friends of the enemy," &c. I am told that among GILLRAY'S caricatures, which held the place then that *Punch* does now, there is one representing FOX as a telegraph, (such as telegraphs were then,) standing on the cliffs of Dover, signaling the French to come over. And HORNER says in one of his letters, "I could name to you gentlemen with good coats on, and good sense in their own affairs, who believe that FOX is actually in the pay of France." But even Lord JOHN RUSSELL has said "that war was unnecessary." Nor can we forget that the very same writers who have urged the Government into the present war are those who, two or three years ago, employed their utmost efforts to create a misunderstanding between this country and France, by heaping every kind of contumely upon the head of its ruler, whom they represented as a brigand, waiting his opportunity to make a piratical descent upon the coasts of England. Had they succeeded it would have inevitably plunged us into war with that country; having failed in that object, and succeeded in forcing the Government into a war with Russia, they now eulogise the very man whom they formerly painted in such dark colors as utterly base, treacherous and untrustworthy.

I am not surprised that such writers are glad to announce that *there are persons to be found*, bearing the name of Englishmen, to burn JOHN BRIGHT in effigy, because he was honest and bold enough to lay before the public a plain statement of the facts which led to this fearful war. If we may judge by the spirit evinced by some, even of the editors of newspapers which profess to be the advocates of freedom, they could not be sorry to see those punished by Lynch law who dare to seek other channels for the publication of truths favorable to peace, which they wish to suppress.

When we reflect on the atrocities committed in wars of aggression by this country within the last few years in India, in China, in Affghanistan, and, lastly, in Africa and Burmah, it will be seen that, however unjust towards Turkey the invasion of the Principalities by Russia might be, it sinks by comparison into insignificance; and yet wrongs which have been inflicted by England upon nations unable to cope with her arms have passed unheeded by those who profess to be the followers and even the ministers of the Prince of Peace.

The horrible war in which we are now engaged, the carnage which has already taken place in the Crimea, the voice of mourning which has been heard in many families in Great Britain, and the increased sufferings of the poor, may be but the commencement of the chastisements of Providence for these national crimes. May these considerations lead us, as a nation, to act more in accordance with that spirit which recognizes all mankind as our brethren, and with the example of Him who "came not to destroy men's lives but to save them."

I remain very sincerely your friend,

JOSEPH STURGE.

BIRMINGHAM, 12th month, 2, 1854.

The Liquor Law in Rhode Island—Why Unconstitutional—Opinion of Judge Brayton.

From the Providence Journal, Dec. 27.

SUPERIOR COURT, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The State, Jabez B. Potter, complainant, vs. James Snow.—This was a complaint against the defendant for "keeping, or suffering to be kept on his premises or possessions, or under his charge, ale, wine," &c. The penalty for this offence is a fine of twenty dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days. Subsequent to the issuing of this complaint, a warrant of search was issued under the 8th section of the act, upon which certain liquors found in the possession of the defendant were seized.

In the Court of Magistrates the defendant raised certain constitutional objections to the law, and they were certified to the Supreme Court under the statute, and there argued by the Attorney General for complainant, and L. SALISBURY, Esq., for the defendant.

His Honor Judge BRAYTON delivered the opinion of the Court:

1. The first objection is, that the law provides for taking private property for public use without just compensation.

There is no analogy between the taking private property for public use, and adjudging property forfeit for crime, and this objection is not valid.

2. The act provides that it shall not be necessary particularly to describe the kinds or packages of liquor to be searched for, and so conflicts with the constitution, which requires that a search warrant shall describe as nearly as may be the persons and things to be seized. But the description may be as certain as the nature of the thing will admit, and yet not describe particularly the kinds or packages of liquor. And this objection is valid.

3. The act provides that any amendments may be made, and so conflicts with the Constitution, which provides that the accused shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him. But an amendment is not a new accusation. Anything which amounts to that ceases to be an amendment, and goes beyond what the law authorizes. Besides, this part of the act may be void and the rest valid. This objection, therefore, has no validity.

4. The act provides for the *destruction of property seized without any proof that it was held for sale, and so conflicts with the Constitution*, which provides that the accused shall not be deprived of life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

This is a valid objection. The act provides for the seizure of liquors, and then provides that upon the conviction of the party in whose possession they are found, of selling or keeping for sale, liquors of the same kind as those seized, the liquors seized shall be adjudged forfeit and destroyed; and no proof is required that the liquors so seized to be destroyed were ever kept for sale. This part of the act is unconstitutional.

5. It is objected that the act provides for two punishments for the same offence, inasmuch as by the fourth section a man may be convicted of selling, and by the eighth section may be convicted as a common seller for the same sales. This question cannot occur in this case, and no opinion is given upon it.

In this case, so far as anything appears to the Court, there is no objection to the law or the form of proceeding.

The result of the decision is, that in the particular case before the Court the proceedings were valid, and the conviction was right; but by an *obiter dictum* the Court pronounce *the seizure clause in the law, as it now stands, unconstitutional.*

Secretary Marcy's Reply to Mr. Molina.

From the Washington Union.

When we published and commented upon Mr. MOLINA'S letter of protest, addressed to the Secretary of State, in regard to the projected enterprise of Colonel KINNEY, we were not aware that Secretary MARCY had made an official reply. Upon learning that he had made such a reply, we procured a copy and obtained permission to give it publicity. This is deemed but an act of justice, since Mr. MOLINA has seen fit to publish his letter of protest. Mr. MARCY'S reply is full and satisfactory, covering with clearness and force all the points involved, and corresponding entirely with the views we have heretofore expressed. Secretary MARCY'S letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1854.

The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. MOLINA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Costa Rica, of the 13th inst., in relation to the expedition which, as Mr. MOLINA has learned from the newspapers of the day, has been organized in the United States, "for the purpose of colonizing certain lands in Central America under an alleged title granted by a Mosquito king." And in the name of his Government, Mr. MOLINA protests against the validity of "any title or grant made by the king or chiefs of the Mosquito Indians," and avows that the Government of Costa Rica "will not allow any colonies or party of colonists from whatever country they may proceed, to occupy, locate, or take possession of, lands belonging to Costa Rica, for the purpose of agriculture, mining, or any other, unless he or they shall have previously applied to the Government of Costa Rica, and duly obtained a permission and legal title to that effect."

In the absence of any information that the alleged company contemplate occupying any lands which are claimed, or have ever been claimed, by Costa Rica, the warning contained in Mr. MOLINA'S note would seem to be premature. From the tenor of that note, however, the undersigned does not infer that the Government of Costa Rica apprehends any hostile intention on the part of the organization in question, but that it simply declines to recognize the validity of any title which this company may have obtained from other sources than from the Government itself.

In this view of the case, Mr. MOLINA will permit the undersigned to observe that he does not perceive upon what grounds the Government of the United States can interfere with the proposed expedition, which appears to be a peaceful enterprise, involving, possibly, agricultural, mining, and commercial speculations, but contemplating no measure which will render them amenable to the neutrality laws of the United States.

When the parties to this expedition shall have withdrawn from their allegiance to their own country, and voluntarily placed themselves within the jurisdiction of another power, their conduct must be in conformity to the new relations they have assumed, and they are responsible to the laws of the land in which they have sought domicil. The question of validity of title to lands is, then, between them and other claimants, to be adjudged, not by the Government of the United States, but by the tribunal of the State within which the dispute shall arise.

Mr. MOLINA will understand, from the foregoing remarks, that, while this Government does not feel called upon to interfere with the proposed peaceful expedition of its citizens to other countries, it promptly disavows any intention of justifying those citizens who may contemplate a wilful violation of the rights and laws of a friendly nation.

As, however, this Government of the United States has no official information in respect to the movements of the company alluded to, the undersigned would suggest to Mr. MOLINA the propriety of communicating the views of his Government upon this subject to the authorized agents of the company.

The undersigned avails himself, &c., &c.

W. L. MARCY.

To Señor DON FELIPE MOLINA, &c., &c.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 29, 1854.

☞ H. H. Hurd is Agent for the Daily Times at [illegible], Conn. Single copies, or by the week, or month, can be had on application to him.

The Times for the Mails.

THE DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE Dollars per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. TEN copies will be sent for FIFTEEN Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

Austria on the Road to the German Empire.

Austria, in the field of European diplomacy, has always followed a policy hostile to Russia. True, the universal hatred which, since the intervention of Russia in the subjugation of Hungary, has been felt against the house of Hapsburg, has caused the fact to be forgotten—but it is none the less a fact, and a natural one. Russia has always acted in an unfriendly manner towards Austria. She looked upon the latter as a very inconvenient Protector of the Turkish Empire, and sought secretly to harm her as much as she could. Especially since the Russo-Turkish war in 1828–29, when Austria took a decided part against Russia, and even attempted to bring about an alliance of all the greater Powers against her, has Russia's hatred been active. All the Russian secret dispatches, made public from the Portfolio of Count Pozzodi Borgo, and of which the publication was lately completed by the *Vienna Lloyd*, prove this. Russia, indeed, has already speculated upon the downfall of Austria, and sought to do all in her power to hasten it. The combinations which, for years, her agents have accomplished in the Sclavic parts of Austria, are well known. The undermining plans of Russia have by no means been without effect. The Sclaves in many provinces, when they speak of the Emperor, mean not the Emperor of Austria, but the Czar. Russia, indeed, aided Austria in 1849 against Hungary, but it would be a great mistake to imagine that this was done from disinterested motives. If it had then been possible for Austria to perish without involving Russia in her ruin, the latter would not have stirred a finger to give her aid. But the triumph of the Hungarian Revolution would have been equivalent to an insurrection of Poland, and might indeed have been the signal for the breaking out of revolutionary elements in the interior of Russia. Russia, therefore, only saved herself in saving Austria.

The Austrian Government is very despotic—the worst of all the Governments of Europe—but it is not blind; and it must have been so not to recognize the policy dictated to it by circumstances. The danger to Austria arising from the plans of Russia against the Porte was too evident to be overlooked by the Government at Vienna. But considerations of domestic policy in the first place, hindered her from taking an energetic attitude against the plans of Russia; then, too, the consciousness that in other respects the political systems of the two countries were upon the same footing, and that a friendly understanding between them was necessary for their maintenance,—sufficiently explains why Austria, for the last twenty years, has allowed Russia to have her own way in the East. Added to this was the first experiences of the Russo-Turkish war, when Austria at first vainly endeavored to enlighten the European Cabinets in regard to the Eastern question, and to decide them to act unanimously, and, subsequently, when this seemed to have succeeded, was left in the lurch by France, who sided with Russia. And lastly, a certain feeling of propriety, if not of morals and policy, demanded that she should still show gratitude to Russia. These were reasons enough why Austria should tolerate the plans of Russia for the time being, and if not to support, at least not to counteract them. And in fact Russia expected nothing less from Austria in return for her friendly services. "Austria and I," said NICHOLAS to Lord SEYMOUR, the English Ambassador, "are perfectly united. What I will, that wills Austria also."

In truth, however, it was quite otherwise. It had not escaped Austria's notice that Russia made use of her intervention in Hungary to undermine the credit of Austria in the Hungarian and Sclavic Territories belonging to her, and to ripen these lands for her own future government. Accordingly, this aid afforded by Russia was, in reality, rather an element of estrangement than a new bond of union. SCHWARZENBERG intended assuming another tone towards Russia, and at once to shake off the yoke of dependence. His reply to a reproach for his proposition to recur to the aid of Russia, was, "I shall yet fill the world with astonishment at my ingratitude." But in the meantime, he died. Upon the arising of the Eastern complications, a fine opportunity was offered to become free from Russia, to render vain her plans against Turkey, and to regain in this direction all the influence lost through her means. Now Austria could unite herself with the Western Powers. This policy not only gave Austria the prospect of gaining the Protectorate over the Danubian principalities, but recovered for the Austrian Government the sympathy of Germany, which, since 1848, she had lost more than ever. The great advantages accruing to Austria from a policy inimical to Russia, were by no means overlooked by the Government, and it may be remarked, that from the very beginning of the Eastern troubles, this thought has everywhere had its influence. It was a tolerably long time, however, before it broke its way through everything; for two parties were struggling in Austria for the reins of Government—one German, and progressive, unfriendly to Russia, the other conservative and friendly to Russia. The struggle between these two went on with fluctuating results. The German party, indeed, had the talent on their side, as well as the position of affairs—but to the Russian party belonged very exalted personages; the higher ranks of the nobility, the old races, and moreover the mother of the Emperor, who was said entirely to govern her son. At first, FRANCIS JOSEPH himself had decidedly a friendly feeling towards Russia. This shortly disappeared, however, and at the present moment the German party have in his agreement with them carried off a decided victory. In political matters, great results are often caused by accidents, trivialities and personalities, and this has been the case here, in giving an important impulse to the change in the Emperor's political opinions. The Czar, who expected nothing less than an unconditional agreement of Austria and Prussia in his policy, was furious at the refusal of the Austrian Emperor, and is said, according to his custom, to have broken out into the most unseemly expressions concerning the young Emperor. "That's the consequence," said he, "of putting a child on the throne." The behavior of the Russian officers in Wallachia also proves that the rage of the most influential circles in Russia must be very great, for they destroyed every picture and image of the Emperor which they encountered. This all had its influence in weakening the friendship of FRANCIS JOSEPH for the Czar. Thus the anti-Russian party finally outweighed the other in the Austrian Cabinet, and the latter arranged its policy accordingly. This turn in Austrian policy came unequivocally to light in the note of the 20th of September to Russia, in which Austria makes the Eastern question a universal one for Germany, by declaring that she will step into the lists in the interests of Germany, without, nay even *against* Prussia, if the latter do not give up her friendly attitude towards Russia.

Since this declaration the position of things in Germany in regard to Austria seems to be this. All parties, the people as well as the Governments, have recognized in the Eastern question a German national one. The Governments were forced to submit to public opinion, and to accept the proposal of Austria to the German alliance in regard to the preparation of the German armies, after Prussia also had come to an understanding upon this point. Prussia, however, by means of her undecided and contemplative policy, lost her *prestige*. For whoever wished to win Germany must proceed against Russia, and according as Austria now does this, will the prospect that this power will attain the supremacy over Germany become a certainty. Indeed it is not impossible that the ambition of the HAPSBURGS may again aspire to the German Empire, resigned by FRANCIS II. fifty years ago.

This certainly sounds impossible, when we recall to mind the position of Austria in 1849 and 1850. But since then, great changes have taken place. At that time, Austria would not have dared to carry out that idea, because Russia would have opposed it, certainly. And yet SCHWARZENBERG already had such plans. His policy was, however, at the same time, absolutist, and yet, in a certain sense, anti-national; as, for instance, the proceedings against Hesse-Cassel and Schleswig-Holstein—although this was rather a demonstration against *Prussia* than anything else. In the meantime, however, the chief design in *Vienna was to win the sympathy of Germany*, and it seemed as if they were willing to agree to more than mere national concessions. At least the introduction of the Provincial States may be thus explained. The position of the official, as well as the half-official press, is still more important. This power discusses the question of German unity more vigorously and broadly than any other, since the agitation of affairs in the East. The *Lloyd* in particular, in almost every number, returns to the idea of a united Germany. It discusses this idea in a manner which causes the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* party, and especially the reactionary friends of the old particularism, to wring their hands in dismay. If the press of Austria speaks in this manner, we may conclude that they receive permission to do so.

It is true, many may not be willing to attach much importance to all this. Similar things have often happened without leading to any result. And moreover, Austria has a most bitter enemy in her own bosom to combat against—namely, her Absolutism—which she must first wholly subdue before she can proceed to the realization of her great thought. But we have related only facts, and it is not to be denied that Austria's chances for an Austro-Germanic Empire, are, at the present moment, more favorable than they have been for centuries—than they were for Prussia in 1848, and than they ever have been for any of the German dynasties.

In the first place, it is extremely significant that almost the whole Prussian party has either already gone over to the Austrian camp, or are upon the point of doing so, with bag and baggage. It is peculiarly interesting to observe how all the press belonging to the former majority in the Frankfort Parliament, the so-called Gothaer party, which was determinedly in favor of Prussia, have since the Austrian note of Sept. 20, formally abjured *their old sympathy with Prussia*, and declared openly their wish to follow the Austrian standard as the only national one. Indeed, many *of their journals declare openly that they* would be ready to recognize an Austro-Germanic Empire. The same sentiments are heard expressed with still more liveliness and earnestness in Society. The most rabid friends of Prussia assert themselves to be perfectly cured. "All for Austria." A little reflection upon the power and extent in Germany of the Prussian party, and the great obstacles which this very party was in the habit of placing in the way of Austria, will give some idea of the extension of this change. The German nation likewise receive the idea of an Austro-Germanic, with far greater satisfaction than in 1849 that of a Prussian Empire. For an Austro-Germanic, unlike a Prussian Empire, would not divide Germany, but preserve the old boundaries of the confederation. Nor would it be, like the Prussian, gained without deeds and efforts, but struggled for and won by a great victory over the hereditary foe of the German nation.

The offensive and defensive treaty of Austria with England and France has given to her hitherto ambiguous policy now a less equivocal basis, and it can no longer depend upon her own pleasure only what course she may take in the future. Indeed, if our private advices are reliable, (and we have no reason to doubt *it*,) she has considered the extremest possibilities of a general war, and has engaged herself in still another secret treaty, proposing a complete *reorganization of Europe*, of which the reacquisition of the imperial crown over Germany by the HAPSBURGS is the smallest part, and of which we shall have occasion to speak more at length hereafter.

Our Country to be Dismembered.

CASSANDRA lives again, is stopping at Washington, and writes lugubrious letters to the *Journal of Commerce*. The doleful prophet looks upon ours as a doomed land—doomed to crack in twain at the Rocky Mountain ridge and fall into an Eastern (or Atlantic) and a Pacific Republic. The prophet cannot see over that rocky ridge—"it is the natural boundary between two Empires, and neither art nor policy can overcome that barrier." "This separation," says the croaker, "inevitable as it is, may be expedited by the occurrence of a foreign war, or by any event leading to a war, like the proposed acquisition and annexation of the Sandwich Islands,—not to the United States, but to the Pacific States." The urgency of the California politicians to possess the Islands is uncharitably accounted for as part of the policy which "contemplates the early dismemberment of the Union by the separation from it of the Pacific Slope upon the occurrence of the first foreign war."

Is there no prussic acid that a great nation may drink and be early and forever quit of the nightmares that should oppress it when such quick ruin is impending! We have been flattering ourselves that, by the magic of railroads, telegraphic wires, steam and the press, a continent could be as thoroughly compacted now as when CASSANDRA lived before a little Ægean Island could be. But, says our comfortless letter-writer, the Pacific Railroad, which WHITNEY, ten years ago, made appear feasible, and which there was then capital enough to build, and land unalienated enough to pay for, is no longer popular in Congress; "it will not be seriously agitated now, even after the reports of the different surveys made by the Government shall have been laid before Congress."

If we believed a word of this, except so far as reflects upon the folly of our predecessors who have indeed let slip the most favorable time for building a road to the Pacific, we should feel like donning "mournful weeds." But it is mere "croaking." Land and the money might easier have been had years since; but then Kanzas was a howling wilderness, Utah was a salt desert, and the plains that stretch westward were an unknown land. Since then new and better routes have been explored; the impassable deserts have been charted, and the sweeps that compass them pointed out. The Rocky Mountains are not—it is a matter of definite information—insuperable *for railroad carriages*. CASSANDRA has lain too long under the sod to venture her prophecies now without a term or two of common schooling. Tunnels she is not "up" to. She does not know that we have facilities for whispering from ocean to ocean. There are gorges in the stony ranges through which the iron bands can easily be passed.

When the danger of a dismembered Union was imminent a few years since, we remember how a little suppleness of knees and "soft solder" knit North and South together again indissolubly. The Rocky Mountains interpose between the East and West no such barrier as was cast up then between North and South by factions and sectional prejudices. Such melancholy forebodings are evidences of a depraved digestion. Next to a bilious pill for restoring a flow of more healthful spirits, probably the best thing for our CASSANDRA would be a small carpet-bag and a ticket over a few hundred miles of Western Railroad. It is further for one of our sleepy Easterners from New-York to the Genesee Valley than for a live man of the West from the western Kansas line to the Atlantic coast. Most of the down-hearted about our destiny and the sad expectants of our dismemberment, we venture to say, live near our own longitude, and think that their married daughters in Chenango or Chemung live in the "Far West."

Mr. Mitchel and the Citizen.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I cannot suffer that my last words addressed to the readers of the *Citizen* should be so violently misrepresented to *your* readers as I find them to be in an editorial paragraph of this morning's TIMES.

I did not "confess grievous disappointment," or any disappointment at all, "in the temper of the American People."

I did not find them "less disposed than I had imagined to encourage the free expression of opinion."

The direct contrary is the truth.

I have found the temper of the American People, on the whole, tolerant, just and liberal. I have found them disposed, perhaps even in an excessive *degree, to encourage the free expression of opinion.*

My reasons for discontinuing the conduct of the *Citizen* are precisely those which I have stated in the address to my readers published in the number for the current week; and as a mere act of justice, I request you either to print this note or else that address itself in to-morrow's number of the DAILY TIMES. Your obedient servant,

JOHN MITCHEL.

We are quite willing to do both.—Mr. MITCHEL's address will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES. We wrote yesterday's paragraph without having seen the address, and, as it appears, from erroneous information of its contents on the point to which Mr. M. refers. The *Citizen*, we observe, is to be hereafter in charge of Mr. MCCLENAHAN, who has the ability, industry and experience necessary to make it a useful and successful journal.

War and the Stocks.

Stocks rise and the market grows buoyant at the tidings of the Austrian Alliance. Men walk with a firmer step and greet one another with a more cordial pressure of the hand. The third great power has at length resolved to throw her weight into the scale of Western civilization, and help in preserving that balance of power which has cost the world so much blood and treasure. Stocks rose too in Paris with the news of the battle of Waterloo, and men breathed freer on 'Change when order was restored in Warsaw. We wonder how nobody has ever thought of drawing up a history of the fluctuations of the Exchange in connection with great political events. Congress of Laybach—*rise*; Constitution of Spain—*fall*; Holly Alliance—*marked buoyancy*; Revolution of Naples—*deep depression*. It would form a curious and instructive chapter, and if a certain class of statesmen ever find time to think, a page of parallel tables, with the dead stock in one column and the live stock in the other, might furnish them matter for *deep* meditation.

We must confess that our sympathies are altogether with the "live stock." We care far more for the anxious hearts that are beating in the dungeons of Hungary and Italy, than for all the pulsations that were ever excited by the rise and fall of Consols. If Austria has really joined the Allies, it is for fear *of* losing Hungary and Italy. *If the Allies* have really received her into their number, it is for fear of awakening the indomitable spirit of nationality. They will hold to their engagements till they find a convenient occasion for breaking them, and when each has accomplished its object, turn round and fight one another. There can be no sincere alliance where each party knows the other to be acting from a selfish expediency; and small hopes of a useful and lasting peace from battles that scatter broadcast the seeds of new and bitterer wars.

If Russia should prove victorious at home, no one can believe that she would be satisfied with self-defence; or that England would easily accept an ignominious peace; or that France would stand by an unsuccessful Emperor; or Austria see the balance waver without some new and signal act of perfidy. If she should fail, would she hesitate to rouse Hungary and Italy, and even give independence to Poland, rather than submit to the humiliation of signing a prescribed treaty?

The battle of Inkermann affords important suggestions to the political speculator. The English press tells us that the faces of the wounded and dying Russians were distorted with the scowl of unspeakable hatred. It is a war for "Holy Russia" and their hearts are in it. And through the same press we are told how the fierce cavalry charge stirred the hearts of the young Englishmen, how their minds expanded with the sense of sublimity as they rushed headlong upon the dense masses of infantry; what vigorous sabre strokes they gave, cutting sheer through helmet and shield, and with what a glow of triumph they remembered, as the warm blood flowed over them, drenching their upraised arms to the shoulder, that it was the blood of an enemy.

Excellent materials these for peace.

Speaking Evil of One's Profession.

Prof. MAURY's curious advice to his son has come back to the City after running the circuit of the Union. Grant that it is good, and it is none the less curious. Politics may be a very poor profession, but we should be no more likely to think it so, because some man well up on the political ladder should assure one of it who stood at the foot. This is the Professor's language:

"Thus you see, my son, that one can become a great man, can win the blessings of posterity, receive the praises of the good, and die crowned with honors without being a great general or sea captain, or anything else in the gift of "Uncle Sam." I hope you will never seek his service. *I consider that I committed the great mistake of my life, when I accepted a midshipman's warrant in the Navy.*"

We doubt if many will coincide with the Superintendent of the Observatory that the step alluded to was a mistake. Would we enjoy the results of his extraordinary researches—would the doctrine of the Great Circle sailing be as generally believed—would the feasibility of the Oceanic Telegraph Project be as clearly established—would navigation occupy its present lofty position as a science, if young MAURY had refused the midshipman's warrant? We doubt it.

Touching.

Our hearts have been touched with reading the sorrows of the St. Louis *Intelligencer*. Other railroads cut up people's farms, throw their fences "out of square," and depreciate property until they get fairly under way. But the under-ground railroad works most mischief after it is in successful operation. It ruins property, and makes hearty negroes that are worth their $800 or $1,000 each, valueless as so many free blacks. Hear the *Intelligencer*:

"We were weak enough two years ago to buy a negro man in Kentucky on his own and his white friends' entreaties, to bring him to St. Louis where his 'beloved wife' was. We bought him, paid for him, and brought him here—and hugged ourself for having a human heart that pitied the sorrows *even of a poor darkey, who was 'separated from* the wife of his bosom.' But, lo! in a few brief weeks, the grateful and affectionate Kentucky darkey fled from the coveted embraces of his 'dear wife,' and sought refuge in the more loving arms of Chicago Abolitionists! We have had no attack of nigger humanity since, and feel ourselves cured for life."

We call our times "hard"—what shall we call them in Missouri!

The Washington *Union* is exercised on the subject of American Labor and the Know-Nothings. The official paper finds that the great card of the new party down South where the hard times begin to pinch the people, is their identification with the encouragement of the American system. This system is charged to be no other than the triple-headed monster which General JACKSON put to rest by his vetoes on the Bank of the United States and Internal Improvements, and his opposition—which, by the way, was never very clearly made out—to the high Tariff. BIDDLE is said to have been the first Know-Nothing, because he relied upon secrecy to carry out his plans. The Abolitionists are also said to be Know-Nothings, because the new party have swallowed them up at the North.

The argument of the official writer is not coherent, but such as it is, it points very significantly to the serious apprehension in high quarters that the Virginia Democracy will share the fate of the Massachusetts Free-Soilers, and be swallowed by the same insatiate anaconda. The shade of JACKSON is evoked to save them from the American system, and the skeleton of BIDDLE, like death and the cross bones, held up to fright the timid from falling into the snare of Know-Nothingism.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Whatever the pecuniary result of the closing season, it has been one of triumphs, so far as art is concerned. Another was added last night to those already achieved, by the performance of "Don Pasquale." It was an emphatic success. The audience (we are sorry to say a thin one) awoke to something like enthusiasm toward the end, and applauded *con amore* without waiting an extravagant time to think about it.

Expectation was somewhat dampened by a preliminary statement that Signor SUSINI's physician had pronounced him too unwell to sing, and that the management, to prevent disappointment, had engaged Signor ROCO, who would fill his place. It was not much of a drawback, however, for Signor ROCO, although lacking the physical capacity of SUSINI, knew and understood the character of old *Pasquale* thoroughly, and made it amusing and effective. Not the least comical part of the character was the dress, which, having been made for Signor SUSINI, presented some startling inequalities on the smaller figure of Signor ROCO.

The *Norina* of Madame GRISI was one of those thrilling, captivating, intoxicating exhibitions of coquetry and conscious beauty, which must be seen and cannot be described. SONTAG created a reputation which will not soon be forgotten in this part; it was deservedly esteemed one of her best performances. There are points of resemblance between the two renditions, Madame GRISI differing from SONTAG mainly in the assumed gravity and natural archness she infuses into the character. There was more merriment and giddiness with SONTAG. Musically considered, we have not listened to anything more perfect than Madame GRISI's vocalization. She was in admirable voice.

Signor MARIO lacked sufficient animation, particularly in the first act, where a small quantity is almost necessary, but like Mad. GRISI he was in admirable voice. The serenade, *Com' è gentil*, was tumultuously encored, and the duet which follows with *Norina*, was honored in a like manner. The latter was in every respect the most remarkable and perfect effort of the evening.

BADIALI, as *Doctor Malatesta*, maintained his old reputation. The orchestra good; the chorus had little to do, and did that little very moderately.

In referring yesterday to this performance, we stated that it was for the benefit of Mr. HACKETT. An obscurity in the advertisement led us into this error. It was for the benefit of Mr. PAYNE, the Manager. We hope he will not lose much by the entertainment.

To-night (Friday) is positively the last of Mdme. GRISI and Signor MARIO's engagement. "La Favorita" is will performed. *This* is for the benefit of Mr. HACKETT.

Benefit.

CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Mechanics' Hall.—A grand entertainment takes place here to-night, for the benefit of the artistes of the *down-town establishment who lost their wardrobes in the* late fire. We hope there will be a full attendance.

☞ The wild Indians and dreadful snow storms in the Rocky Mountains are serious impediments to a telegraph between the Atlantic States and California. But one will be had, somehow, if Congressional help and Yankee enterprise and skill can possibly do the job. Mr. FARLEY, of the Committee on Territories, favors the Senate bill for a *subterraneous line*. He would plant the wires so far under surface that the red man would never find or be disposed to meddle with them, or the cold and storms ever affect their working; but, like the want of the *rudder* in aerial navigation, a difficulty is suggested in the impracticability of discovering and repairing the breaks that must occur from time to time in this wilderness underground line. Meanwhile there is another proposition before Congress for an overland mail to California in stage wagons and sleighs.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Dec. 30.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Letters on European Affairs—The Treaty between Austria and the Western Powers—Letter from Mozambique—Interesting Account of its Inhabitants, Laws and Products—Letters from Oregon and from Missouri—Interesting Sketches of the Country in Kansas—Letters from Washington—The Sandwich Islands—Utah—The Texas Debt, &c.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.—Thrilling Incidents from the Seat of War—Details of the New Treaty—One Week Later from California, and Later from Oregon—Exciting Europe News—Reports of Doings in Congress for the Week.

EDITORIALS.—How to Help the Poor—The Foreign News—Catching a Tartar—[illegible]—Fancies about Books—The German [illegible] and the War—American and the [illegible]—England—Coming Events—[illegible]—The Galapagos Islands—[illegible]

WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States. REPORTS of City Affairs.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, DOLLS, AND GAMES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—The tightness in the Money market having rather cramped the sale of presents, we have concluded to take advantage of this, the last week of the Holidays, and endeavor to close off our stock by reducing the prices, which, together with the selection from the largest stock in the City, we think will induce all in search of presents, for either old or young, to give us a visit. Among the more useful articles, we would call attention to our [illegible], Work-boxes, Toilette-cases, Desks, &c. We have a fine assortment of Dolls, dressed and undressed, Box Toys, Games. Every variety of standing Toys, in fact almost everything that can be called for in the Toy line. GEO. W. TUTTLE, No. 345 Broadway, Importer of Fancy Goods, Novelties and Toys.

HATS PAST AND PRESENT; OR, 1776 AND 1854.—Today is offered to the notice of our patrons, after a lapse of 78 years, a BLACK BEAVER FUR HAT, as made at the period first named.

Its soft and pliant qualities will recommend it to those who seek comfort, rather than show, in articles of apparel, and meet the wishes of the wearers of to-day, as it did, those of the most distinguished men of the Revolution.

LEARY & CO., Astor House.

Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats.

HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS AND GLOVES.—A great assortment at the lowest prices will be found, as usual, at THE OLD STAND, No. [illegible] BOWERY. Particular attention invited to the styles of Hosiery, Under-Shirts and Drawers of our own manufacture.

A. RANKIN & CO., No. [illegible] Bowery.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. PURE WINES AND SPIRITS at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit. ARTHUR KENDALL, Wine Merchant, No. 7 William-st., New-York.

NEW AND VERY WONDERFUL!!—HYGEANA BROUGHT HOME TO THE DOOR OF THE MILLION. *From the New-York Dutchman of Jan.* [illegible]. A wonderful discovery has recently been made by Dr. Curtis, of this City, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the Lungs. We refer to "Dr. Curtis' Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup." With this new method, Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to health, as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: "It is evident that inhaling, constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole aerial cavities of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion."

The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the linen, without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Hundreds of cases of cures like the following might be named:

One package of the Hygeana has cured me of the Asthma of six years' standing. JAS. F. KEESBERRY, P. M. of Duncannon, Pa.

I am cured of the Asthma of ten years' standing by Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. MARGARET EASTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Paul, of No. 8 Hammond-st., New-York, was cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeana.

My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of several years' standing, and decided to be incurable by her physicians. She was cured in one month by the Hygeana. J. H. GAUBERT, P. M., Richmond, Me.

Prof. S. Center, of New-York, writes as follows: GENTLEMEN: I have recently had occasion to test your Cherry Syrup and Hygean Vapor in a case of Chronic Sore Throat, that had refused to yield to other forms of treatment, and the result has satisfied me that, whatever may be the composition of your preparation, it is an invaluable and excellent remedy. I wish, for the sake of the afflicted, that it might be brought within the reach of all.

Sold by C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Druggists throughout the City and country. Price $3 a package.

R. R. R.—No. 12. THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCE.—Until the discovery of the R. R. R. Remedies, but little progress had been made in the science of medicine for the past one hundred years. With the introduction of the R. R. R. Remedies, and the publication of the R. R. R. theory to the world, a revolution in medicine has taken place. The sick no longer linger in torture for days and months, for in a few minutes RADWAY'S Ready Relief enables the crippled, the infirm, the nervous, the pain-stricken, and paralyzed limbed sufferer, to arise and walk forth sound and whole with firm and elastic step. Until the introduction of RADWAY'S REGULATORS, in 1848, there was no medicine in the form of a pill that would, in six hours, change the whole human system, prostrated with sickness and loss of strength, to health. RADWAY'S REGULATORS will cure the most obstinate cases of liver complaint, [illegible] RADWAY'S REGULATORS a sure and healthy regulator of the system.

N. B.—R. R. Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere. RADWAY & CO., Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and RENOVATING RESOLVENT. Office No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs, New-York.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—WE ARE now closing out our extensive stocks of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of rich Silks of every style, French Merinos and Delaines, Poplins, Paramattas, Ribbons, Embroideries, &c. at great bargains, to make room for Spring Goods. Also,
300 Fine Plaid Long Shawls at $4, worth $8.
[illegible]
E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE IMMENSE CROWDS who have daily thronged the great Fancy Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, [illegible]

H. S. ROGERS, Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT CHANCE for buyers of holiday presents [illegible]

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HAVE YOU PREPARED YOUR NEW-YEAR'S CALL list yet? [illegible] KNOX [illegible] at the old established stand at No. 128 Fulton-st. [illegible]

COLORS AND COLOR-BOXES!—FROM THE world-renowned establishment of JAMES NEWMAN, [illegible] H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

BOOKS.—GIFT BOOKS FROM LONDON, JUST opened at the Grand Fancy Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway [illegible]

H. S. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

HAPPY NEW-YEAR—1855—LADIES IF YOU WISH to make presents, you will find at MILLER'S [illegible]

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL, WE ARE OFFERING at retail our large and choice assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at Reduced Prices. [illegible] C. B. HATCH & CO., No. [illegible] William-st. N. B.—Will remove in January to No. [illegible] Chambers-st., northeast corner of Church-st.

FIVE HUNDRED SPLENDID DRESSES For Holiday Presents. [illegible] G. B. WILLIAMS & CO. [illegible]

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT.—[illegible] STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st. [illegible]

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF OUR READERS, also the trade, to the auction sale of rich fancy Dinner and Tea Sets, Vases, Parian and Bisque figures, Cut and Pressed Glass, White and Gold China, and a fine assortment of best white Stone Ware, &c., &c., which is to take place TODAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 136 Canal-st. The dealer is going out of the business.

ALBUM FOR 1855.—THOMAS BAKER'S ALBUM FOR 1855, containing a choice selection of Vocal and Instrumental Music, embellished with beautiful vignettes, [illegible] bound, price $5. A most splendid present for a New-Year's Gift! Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SINGLE HATS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—MOLESKIN, very fine and beautiful finish, equal to any four dollar hat in the City. Those that desire may save a dollar or more by making a call (where is want of a hat) at the New Hat Company, Nos 146 and 148 Nassau-st. Soft hats, and all other fancy styles, equally low.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS ARE OFFERED by Perham's troupe to visit them both this afternoon and evening. "Don Giovanni," the most laughable extravaganza ever brought out, will be performed at both entertainments. [illegible]

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—THE INCONTESTED—THE [illegible] LYON, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE.—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.—Rooms, [illegible] cents a day, and with parlors adjoining, $1 additional. [illegible]

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer. No. [illegible] GREAT SALE OF WATCHES FOR MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at [illegible] o'clock, will be sold the finest lot of Watches, of all kinds, ever offered in this market. The trade are invited to attend.

GREAT SALE OF FURS.—DARK RUSSIAN MINK Capes and Cuffs for $15, $20, and $25; Hudson's Bay Sable [illegible] GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

GREAT EXCITEMENT—TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.—$100,000 worth of fine, fashionable clothing, manufactured by three of the leading houses in Broadway, offered at 25 per cent. under cost of manufacture, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

HATS FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—THE BEAUTIFUL Dagmar? Hat is just the article for the approaching holiday. Call and get one of RAFFERTY & LEASK, No. 57 Chatham, and corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. McClintock's Dyspeptic Elixir is the safest, most pleasant, and most effectual vegetable specific ever discovered for that dreadful disease, Dyspepsia. For individuals [illegible] it is invaluable. It cures heartburn, [illegible], indigestion, and all other symptoms arising from want of tone in the stomach. Price, pint bottles, $1. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.; [illegible] CLARK & CO., and all Druggists.

The Members of Relief Hose Company No. 51 would respectfully beg leave to tender their unbounded thanks to HARVEY P. PEET, Esq., President of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, for the bountiful supply of refreshments furnished after the fire at the above place on the morning of the 26th inst. I. KEYSER, Foreman.
W. Hudson, Secretary.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogue gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. R. SIEBER, Philadelphia.

The Most Violent Colds are Promptly Cured—By Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all the principal druggists in the City, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., up stairs.

To Ladies and Gentlemen of Wealth and Liberal Hearts.—An unforeseen circumstance has prevented the meeting being held at the time as stated in the report of the proceedings of the meeting held in the Park on Tuesday evening. But a meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1854, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room of Hope Chapel, (for the purpose of presenting the plans of the Association before the public,) at which you are respectfully invited to attend. By order,
Rev. DANIEL WILLIS.
Jacob T. Smith, Secretary.

Don't Wear False Hair.—I will send a full receipt to make an article for forcing the whiskers or hair to grow thick and heavy, in two months at the longest, for $1. The ingredients can be purchased anywhere for 25c., and, if made for sale, will pay a proportion of 200 to 300 per cent. Moustaches and whiskers warranted in eight weeks; hair in twelve to sixteen. ROBT. THURBER, New-York City.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Jan. 4.—Rev. Thomas Starr King—Constantine the Great and his times.
Jan. 11.—Rev. Thomas Starr King—Substance and Show.
Jan. 18.—James T. Brady, Esq.—Trial by Jury.
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—A special meeting will be held at the rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. As subjects of importance are to be discussed, a full attendance is earnestly requested.
JOHN A. CORWETT, Recording Secretary.

The Fourth of a Series of Familiar Lectures to the Young on The Origin, Authority and History of the Bible, will be delivered next SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge-sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D.

Mount Vernon Industrial Home Association, No. 1.—The members of the above Association are notified to attend a meeting at Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The Trust Committee are invited to attend.
JOHN STEVENS, President.

Sixth Anti-Slavery Lecture.—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows. Subject—The Pro-Slavery Testimony of the Northern Conscience [illegible]. Admittance 25 cents.

Special Notice.—All those who desire and claims from the undersigned for lots at Mount Vernon before Jan. 1 will leave their names and the number of lot at J. VANDERBELTS, No. 86 Fulton-st., to-day or to-morrow, or send post paid to Mount Vernon. JOHN STEVENS.

Magnificent Diamond Jewelry at Auction.—We call attention to the splendid stock of Diamonds, Jewelry, &c., to be sold without reserve THIS DAY, by order of the assignee of [illegible], by EDWARD SCHENCK, General Auctioneer, No. 12 Wall-st.

A Place to Visit during the Holidays.—Take a look inside of the CRYSTAL PALACE. It is still great in its last exhibition. We understand it is still open to the public at a small charge. Go and see it.

Notice to Butchers and Drovers.—Monday next (Jan. 1, 1855,) being observed as a general holiday, the regular cattle market day for cattle at the Washington Drove-yards will be on TUESDAY, Jan. 2.

Mercantile Library.—The friends of DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL will attend the meeting at Clinton Hall THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Veterans of the War of 1812.—An adjourned meeting at the "Star" on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M. By order, A. W. JONES, Commander.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.	
Warranted perfect time-keepers, from	$150 to $350
COOPER WATCHES.	
Duplex and Levers from	125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND.	
And Quarter-Second Watches, for timing Horses	125 to 400
CHRONOMETERS.	
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect Time-keepers	125 to 350
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES.	
Which run eight days with one winding	150 to 185
ENAMEL WATCHES.	
For ladies, some in beautiful cases	35 to 150
DIAMOND WATCHES.	
For ladies, some [illegible]	55 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES.	
Which change into three different watches	100 to 175
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP.	
And turn the hands without a key	85 to 140
ALL KINDS OF WATCHES, AT LOW PRICES.	
Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes	[illegible]
Fine Gold Detached Levers	[illegible]
Gold Enameled Watches for the ladies	[illegible]
Gold English Patent Levers	[illegible]
Gold English Patent Levers, hunting cases	[illegible]
Silver Patent Levers	[illegible]
Silver Detached Levers as low as	[illegible]
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets	$15 00 to $175 00
Earrings, $3 to $35; Pins, $2 to $35;	
Bracelets	5 00 to 80 00
[illegible]	[illegible]

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS OF ALL STYLES for Gentlemen, for sale very low, viz:

Gold and Chased	pair	$2 50 to $12 00
Gold and Engraved	pair	3 50 to 8 00
Gold and Scroll	pair	3 50 to 8 00
Gold and Enamel	pair	4 00 to 8 00
Gold and Garnet	pair	5 50 to 9 00
Gold and Mourning	pair	5 50 to 10 00
Gold and Agate	pair	3 50 to 6 00
Gold and Cornelian	pair	3 00 to 5 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

ARTISTIC PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Amongst the numberless gifts for the holidays, none can be more appropriate than a beautiful Engraving, or if intended for the young, a handsome box of water colors, colored crayons, a sketch book, &c., will be decidedly more welcome than most any other present. The most suitable selection of such articles can be found at the establishment of W. SCHAUS, wholesale and retail printseller and artists' colorman, No. 329 Broadway, second floor.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—S. CHAMBERS, No. 227 Broadway, near Barclay, has opened for the Holidays a new and extensive assortment of ladies' caps, head-dresses, infants', childrens' and ladies' wardrobes, and robes de chambre in great variety and style. All sold at prices to suit the times.

BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A large assortment of richly gold and silver mounted canes, wholesale and retail at WILLIAM H. [illegible], No. 22 Reade-st., next to Stewart's store, near Broadway.

LADIES WHO WISH THEIR HANDS SOFT AND WHITE for the Holidays, should buy a pair of India rubber gloves. Ladies' and gents' lined rubber gloves, for cold wet weather, may be found at all the rubber stores. The trade only supplied at No. 23 John-st., up stairs.

NEW YEAR'S TABLES.—Boned turkeys, jellied [illegible] and tongues, chicken salads, &c., pyramids and [illegible], baskets of plum, citron, almond and pound cakes, beautifully ornamented, Charlotte Russe jellies, &c., prepared by THOMPSON & SON, No. 329 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—What is more appropriate than a likeness of yourself, taken by the unrivaled Daguerreotype process? Any real friend will value it. Finest pictures from 50c. to $5, according to size and quality of case. The best place to get them is at No. 228 Broadway, corner of Howard-st. GARBANATI, Artist.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Nothing like a good portrait as a present from one friend to another. ROOT makes the most perfect pictures in any weather, at his rooms, No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

[illegible] ARTS CANDY.—At No. 1,317 Broadway, near [illegible]—Mottos, fancy boxes, cornets for tables, New-Year's [illegible], also, assorted candies for cake, cream plums [illegible] vanilla cream, chocolate, &c. M. E. ROSE.

USEFUL PRESENTS.—Gold pens and gold and silver pencil cases, of entire new and beautiful designs, at our stores, No. 217 Broadway and No. 17 Maiden-lane.
A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WINES, BRANDIES, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEYS, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
LONDON AND PHILADELPHIA PORTER, SCOTCH, BURTON AND PHILADELPHIA ALES.
Of most Popular Brands.
CHAMPAGNE CIDER,
In quantities to suit purchasers, at moderate prices. Terms cash.
N. B.—Champagne Wines, Cordials, Liquors, Cigars, &c.
JOHN J. STAFF, No. 223 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st.

PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The subscriber invites the attention of buyers to his extensive assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of URNS, TEA KETTLES, TEA SETS, CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, FRUIT STANDS, &c. Also, IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY. PLATED ON GERMAN SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS. FINE WATCHES and JEWELRY in great variety.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

NEW-YEAR BOXES.
The newest and most elegant designs of BOXES AND BASKETS FOR BONBONS, Selected in Paris on the 1st of December, and just received by the steamer Washington. This assortment comprises the most exquisite articles of the kind ever offered to the citizens of New-York. Three cases will be opened on Thursday at the Confectionery store of
H. MAILLARD, No. 621 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his splendid and new stock of JEWELRY, WATCHES AND DIAMONDS, at the lowest prices.
PHILIP UMBACH, (Successor to David Bail,) No. 381 Broadway, corner of White-st., up stairs.

GREAT CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
HENRY MAILLARD, No. 621 BROADWAY.
20,000 French Chestnuts, iced in Sugar, (Marron Glaces, or stuffed, (Diguisis)—prepared in the most delicious manner. Also a large assortment of Superior Confectionery, and an Invoice of Paris Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, &c., &c., are now on exhibition. Admission free.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY NOTICE!
TREMENDOUS REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.
TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.
LORD & TAYLOR will continue the closing sales of their immense stock AT BOTH STORES, until SATURDAY, Dec. 30.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS will be offered in
RICH PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS, cheap and beautiful.
VERY RICH DRESS SILKS, latest Paris styles.
SUPERB WHITE, PINK AND BLUE BROCADES AND SATINS, suitable for evening dresses.
FRENCH MERINOES AND CASHMERES, every color and quality.
PARIS AND MANCHESTER PRINTS.
BRILLIANT CASHMERE AND SCOTCH WOOLEN PLAIDS.
ENGLISH MERINOES, MOUS DE LAINES, AND PRINTED CASHMERES.
ENGLISH, WELSH AND PRINTED FLANNELS.
LINENS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS OF CLOTH, VELVET AND OTHER MATERIALS, superbly trimmed and of the most approved designs.
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS AND LYONS SILK VELVETS, every width and quality for cloaks.
LYONS AND VIENNA BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS; a great variety of beautiful patterns.
MERINO, CASHMERE, AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF SHAWLS.
TOGETHER WITH A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st. and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, &c.
SMITH, YOUNG & CO., Nos. 3 and 4 Maiden-lane.
Offer for sale at low prices a complete assortment of Dixon & Sons' Sheffield plated URNS, WAITERS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS, &c. Silver tea sets, new patterns, low prices.
Silver spoons, forks, ladles, pie and cake knives, cups, salt cellars, napkin rings, fruit and pickle knives, card cases, snuff and tobacco boxes, porte monnaies.
Plated tea sets, urns, pitchers, kettles, cups, goblets, waiters, butter and sugar dishes, tureens, salt cellars, cake and fruit baskets.
Candlesticks, spoons, forks, &c., of Birmingham and American make.
Japanned and papier mache tea trays.
Bronzed and marble mantel clocks, urns, &c.
Table cutlery, Rodgers' ivory handled.
[illegible]
Music boxes, large assortment.
Fancy jewel stands, perfume bottles, paper weights, figures, &c.
Together with an elegant assortment of fine gold watches, diamond and gold jewelry, lockets, &c., &c.

HOLIDAY LIST OF BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY, HAVE NOW READY THEIR CATALOGUE OF ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD BOOKS, ADAPTED FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, THE DRAWING-ROOM TABLE, &c.
It will be sent to any address on a post-paid application. An early selection of Christmas presents will secure a good choice. Never before have such desirable books for Christmas presents been published.

GOLD VEST CHAINS.

GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS	$9 00 to $45 00
GOLD WOVE VEST CHAINS	[illegible]
GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS	[illegible]
GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS	[illegible]
GOLD CHASED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS	[illegible]
GOLD HEXAGON VEST CHAINS	[illegible]
GOLD WARSAW VEST CHAINS	[illegible]
GOLD SQUARE VEST CHAINS	[illegible]
GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS	[illegible]
GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS	[illegible]
GOLD FROSTED VEST CHAINS	[illegible]

And all other styles, for sale at less than the usual prices, by
G. C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

NOTICE—NOTICIA—ANZEIGE—NOTTIZ.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.
Shawls, Scarfs, Dress Goods and Novel, Curious and Useful Articles for Holiday Presents.
Shawls, Dis choisies, [illegible]
Les Chales les [illegible]
Mantas chales y [illegible]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JACKSON & MANY
Invite their friends and the public to call and examine their large and elegant assortment of WATCHES, RICH JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SILVER-PLATED SETS, URNS, PITCHERS, FRUIT STANDS, CAKE BASKETS, SPOONS, PIE KNIVES, &c., Which they are retailing at manufacturers' prices, to suit the times. JACKSON & MANY, No. 159 Bowery, cor. Broome-st.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS IN SPLENDID BINDINGS, embracing Ancient and Modern Authors.
ANNUALS, ALBUMS, JUVENILE BOOKS.
FANCY ARTICLES.
Writing Desks, Portfolios, Amusing Games, Gold Pencils and Gold Pens, Backgammon Boards, &c., &c.
T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

GIFT BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ANNUALS, STANDARD POETS, BIBLES, TESTAMENTS.
PRAYER BOOKS, &c., &c., elegantly bound.
JUVENILES, in endless variety.
DIARIES FOR 1855.—Eleven different sizes, in various bindings, our editions, the most complete series published.
GAMES of various kinds.
Wholesale and retail by
KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 88 John-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—No. 86 Fulton-st.
FANCY STATIONERY, Writing Desks, (a great variety for ladies and gentlemen,) Card Cases, Porte-monnaies, Tablets, Port Folios, Dressing Cases, Ladies Reticules, &c., &c. For sale by SLOTE & JAYNES, No. 86 Fulton-st., near William.

GIFT BOOKS, ANNUALS, &c.—The largest assortment of Annuals, Albums, Gift Books, Juvenile and Toy Books, Papier Mache and Rosewood Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Port-folios, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Reticules, Fancy Boxes, Card Receivers, Pearl and Ivory Tablets, Port-Monnaies, Card Cases, Souvenirs, Paper Weights, Bisque Figures, China Ornaments, Backgammon and Checker Boards, Dominoes, Games, Dissecting Maps, Puzzles, Pocket Cutlery, Paper Flowers, Motto Papers and Verses, Children's Tea Sets, Fancy Stationery, &c., &c., together with all kinds of holiday presents, at Nagar's old stand, No. 98 Canal-st., near Broadway.
JACOB SMITH, JR., Successor.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Rich and rare are the presents to be found at CARTER'S LACE MANUFACTORY, where are to be seen several new styles of LACE of our own invention; consisting of Diamond Point, Union and Star, Point Laces, surpassing anything accomplished by hand ever seen before, in richness and durability; consisting of a large assortment of Collarettes, Collars and Sleeves, in sets; Capes, Infant Robes, Headdresses, Bridal Scarfs, and every other article capable of being manufactured in Lace, made to order, or to any pattern. CARTER'S Lace Factory and Millinery store, No. 565 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$20
GOLD WATCHES, from	$30 to $40
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10 to 20
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated	12 to 50
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	3 to 24

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

PICKLED OYSTERS FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—I can furnish the best Pickled Oysters in the City of New-York. Please give in your orders early. Oysters sent to any part of the City or adjacent. N. B.—I also furnish boned turkies or ornament.
THOS. DOWNING, No. 5 Broad-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, offer a large variety of useful articles—Diaries and Daily Journals for 1855, Writing Desks, Ladies Reticules, Gold Pens, Card Cases, Port-monnaies, Portfolios, Cards, Chessmen, Paper Weights, Ink Trays, and every style of fine Stationery, Paper Envelopes, &c.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
NEW JEWELRY FROM PARIS.—By the United Pacific. All of the latest Fashions, viz.:
LADIES' GOLD SETS,
EAR-RINGS,
PINS AND BRACELETS,
GOLD WATCHES,
GOLD EAR-RINGS,
GOLD PINS,
GOLD BRACELETS,
GOLD LOCKETS,
GOLD GUARD-CHAINS,
GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS,
GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS,
GOLD VEST CHAINS,
GOLD FOB CHAINS,
GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
GOLD GUARD KEYS,
GOLD FOB KEYS,
GOLD VEST SEALS,
GOLD FOB SEALS,
GOLD STUDS,
GOLD CROSSES,
DIAMOND CROSSES,
DIAMOND PINS,
DIAMOND FINGER RINGS,
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS,
DIAMOND BRACELETS,
DIAMOND STUDS,
and an extensive assortment of every description of Jewelry at 631—BROADWAY—631.
MARCHAND, Ac., GUILLEMOT & CO., (Late Marret Jarry & Gaime,) Fabricants, Jouilliers, Bijoutiers, Orfevres, Maison a Paris. New-York.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CHEAP HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
At SLATER'S Book and Stationery Store, No. 294 Chatham-st., near the Bowery, (first floor up stairs,) where he is temporarily located, to sell out his entire stock, consisting of an extensive assortment of choice books and fancy stationery, desks, work and other fine boxes, portfolios, and a large and splendid assortment of inkstands, glove boxes, &c. Books and albums in fine binding, juvenile and children's books, a very large assortment—all of which he will sell very low, for the purpose of briefly closing up his business.
J. SLATER, No. 294 Chatham-square.

PLATED COFFEE URNS AND KETTLES FOR SALE BY HIRAM YOUNG, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

FINE CANDIES—Wholesale and retail, for the holidays. Sugar toys of all kinds, fine mottoes, cracking kisses, almonds, plums, Vanilla cream, &c. Fine French boxes, with a large variety of sweet things, suitable for the holidays, by STEWART & BUSSING, No. 380 Pearl-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—Coffee urns, tea trays, waiters, castors, table cutlery, fire sets, fancy baskets, skates, sleighs, bird cages, and fancy hardware, selling off very cheap at SIMPSON & CO'S House Furnishing Store, No. 58 Canal-st., between Greene and Wooster.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Canes, mounted with gold, ivory, agate, inlaid with tortoise shell and pearl, beautiful for presents, at No. 60 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JACK DOWNING'S NEW BOOK!
Third Edition now ready of
'WAY DOWN EAST;
OR, PORTRAITURES OF YANKEE LIFE.
By SEBA SMITH, Esq., (the original Jack Downing.)
One elegant 12mo. volume, illustrated. Price $1 25.
CONTENTS:

John Wadleigh's Trial,	Peter Punctual,
Yankee Christmas,	The Speculator,
The Tough Yarn,	A Dutch Wedding,
Christopher Crotchet,	Billy Smith,
Polly Gray and the Doctors,	The Pumpkin Freshet,
Jerry Guttridge,	A Race for a Sweetheart,
Seeing the Parish,	Old Mystery and the Panther,
The Money Diggers,	Sam Woodman's Wife.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.
A volume of humorous tales from the pen of "the original Jack Downing," is to be numbered among the richest literary treats of the season. There are sixteen stories in this volume, and every one of them, from "John Wadleigh's Trial" to sleeping in meeting, down to "Seth Woodman's Wife," whose hypochondriac fancies are so singularly cured, will make the gravest reader laugh "consumedly."
From the Kennebec Journal.
Lovers of humor, and persons inclining to the dyspepsia had better purchase the book.
From the Boston Transcript.
In a foreign land they would transport us into the heart of primitive New-England; a broad, genial humor, and capital "take off" of life in the Eastern States make the book a valuable memento of the "good old times," while as a recreative reading, we have had nothing better for a long time.
From the Eastern Argus.
The author's fun seems to have lost none of its point, and his wit none of its edge, as all will confess, for everybody will read and enjoy the book. It will make a stormy day pass for sunshine.
From the Boston Post.
Those who like to laugh should get Jack Downing's "Way Down East." His talk is real Yankee, his fun is real Yankee, and some of the stories in this volume, let us tell you, are very funny, indeed. "Polly Gray and the Doctors," and "Jerry Guttridge," and "Peter Punctual," will make you roar again.
From the Newark Daily Advertiser.
The reader will find many a hearty laugh before he finishes the volume, if good stories will make them out.
One elegant 12mo. volume. Price $1 25.
J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau-st., N. Y.
And for sale by Booksellers and News Agents everywhere. Single copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

WRECKS AT BALAKLAVA.
TERRIBLE HURRICANE IN THE BLACK SEA.
From Monday the 13th until the afternoon of Thursday, the 16th.
Will be published on Saturday, an ENGRAVING containing a sketch of the Wrecks at Balaklava.
We are indebted to a Correspondent for the Sketch and Account given of Her Majesty's ship Sanspareil, together with other steamers that were conveying the Allied Troops to the field of battle. [illegible]
This ENGRAVING will show all the wrecks that have occurred, and give a brief description of the same; size, 22 by 28 in. Orders may be forwarded to us immediately. Retail price, 25 cents plain; colored handsomely, 50 cents. Trade supplied at the rates of $9 and $15 per hundred.
ENGRAVINGS OF THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA, 22x28, with description of the same, handsomely colored, $15 per hundred. Also, the most correct and complete sketch of the SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL, with views of the position of the armies, Balaklava Bay, Inkermann Harbor, &c., &c., with description of the same colored, $9 per hundred.
STIMSON & CO., Publishers, No. 39 Broadway.

Just the book for each member of the Family Circle.
JUST PUBLISHED
HOME LIFE.
Being twelve brilliant lectures by Rev. WM. HAGUE, D. D.
The following is the table of contents, and will indicate the character and scope of the book:
LECTURE I.—The Marriage Institution.
LECTURE II.—Duties of the Husband.
LECTURE III.—Duties of the Wife.
LECTURE IV.—Duties of Parents to Children.
LECTURE V.—Duties of Children to Parents.
LECTURE VI.—Duties of Brothers and Sisters.
LECTURE VII.—Mutual Duties of Householders and Servants.
LECTURE VIII.—Duties of Principals to Clerks and Apprentices.
LECTURE IX.—Duties of Young Men to their Employers.
LECTURE X.—The Use and Abuse of Amusements.
LECTURE XI.—The Family Library.
LECTURE XII.—The Self-Governed Man.
The classical elegance and simplicity of the style, and the warmth and earnestness of the eloquence of these lectures, justify the great favor with which they were delivered, and mark the present volume as a valuable and popular contribution to our literature.
JAMES S. DICKERSON, Publisher, No. 697 Broadway, New-York.
*** Sent free through the Post-Office upon receiving the price, $1.*

MAGNIFICENT LIBRARY.
THE FINEST BOOKS EVER SOLD IN NEW-YORK.
DAVID ROBERTS' VIEWS IN EGYPT AND THE HOLY LAND.
AUDUBON'S BIRDS AND QUADRUPEDS.
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Complete 25 vols.
SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WORKS, 100 vols.
CHARLES KNIGHT'S PICTORIAL SHAKSPEARE, 8 vols.
WYATT'S INDUSTRIAL ARTS OF NINETEENTH CENTURY. 2 vols.
PAXTON'S BOTANICAL MAGAZINE. 16 vols.
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 11 vols.
Beautiful copies in calf, morocco and gilt, of
BYRON, MOORE, WORDSWORTH, MILTON, DE FOE, BULWER, MISS EDGEWORTH, MRS. HEMANS, CRABBE, POPE, ROBERTSON, LORD CLARENDON, BURNS, THE ALDINE POETS, &c.
Which will be sold at auction by BANGS, BROTHER & CO., at their salesroom, No. 13 Park-row, N. Y., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 29, commencing punctually at 6 o'clock P. M.

CALL AT THE OLD FAVORITE RESORT—The well known Cheap Book Emporium, No. 222 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.
UNRIVALLED STOCK OF GIFT BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.
STRINGER & TOWNSEND, in accordance with their annual custom, would announce to their friends and patrons, that they are prepared with the most complete and attractive assortment of
ANNUALS, GIFT-BOOKS, JUVENILES, ALBUMS, GAMES, TOY-BOOKS, PORT-FOLIOS, ETC., ETC.
Together with an extensive and valuable stock of elegant ILLUMINATED WORKS, including richly bound
ALSO,
BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED STANDARD POETICAL WORKS, and Standard Literature, embracing
HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, &c.,
that was ever offered to the Public; their long experience presents facilities, which enable them to sell at much lower rates than their contemporary houses. They would direct attention to their New and Beautiful Edition, in attractive bindings, of the
NOVELS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER,
as the most Superb National Souvenir that can be presented to the Countrymen of
"THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVELIST."
So give a call, before purchasing, at No. 222 Broadway, corner of Ann-st.
N. B.—Parcels will be delivered to any part of the City when requested. Our store will be open until 10 o'clock P. M. during the Holidays.

MORRIS AND WILLIS HOME JOURNAL FOR 1855.
Subscribe at once, if you desire the numbers from January. Terms, $2 a year, in advance. Publication office, No. 107 Fulton-st.

DUER ON MARINE INSURANCE.
JUST PUBLISHED, a Supplement to the LEGAL OBSERVER containing the article on "Partial Return of Premiums" not before published. Price 50 cents. Office Legal Observer, No. 75 Nassau-st.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—At low prices. Books made to pattern; Notes, Drafts, Checks, &c.; Copying Presses; Diaries for 1855. Orders received through the post. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Will be ready in [illegible]
A SPLENDID NUMBER.
HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY.
CONTENTS.
ANDREW JACKSON. Illustrated by Seventeen Engravings.
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Illustrated by Eleven Engravings.
THE DEAD SEA, SODOM AND GOMORRAH. With Map, after De Saulcy.
CAPTAIN OBSTINATE.
PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF THE HOUSE OF ROMANOFF.
A TRAGEDY IN MARRIED LIFE.
THE NEWCOMES. By W. M. THACKERAY. With seven Illustrations, by DOYLE.
CHAPTER XLII. Injured Innocence.
CHAPTER XLIII. Returns to Some Old Friends.
CHAPTER XLIV. In which Mr. Charles Honeyman appears in an amiable light.
THE LADY'S REVENGE.
MY SON, SIR!
THE SINGER'S DREAM.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
LITERARY NOTICES.
BOOKS OF THE MONTH.
THE VILLAGE SCHOOL.
ILLUSTRATIONS—The Smile—The Frown.
FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.
ILLUSTRATIONS (Furnished by BRODIE in advance of their appearance)—Home Dress and Child's Costume—Cape—Victorine—Muff—Cuffs.
The Publishers of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE respectfully announce that among the Articles now in preparation for publication during the present year are the following brilliant and attractive series of papers:
I. BIOGRAPHIES OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS, illustrated from Original Drawings by our most eminent Artists. The Biography of ANDREW JACKSON, in the present number, is the first of the series, which will include the principal heroes of our two wars with Great Britain. Among the Articles already prepared are Biographies of PUTNAM and MARION.
II. ILLUSTRATIONS OF AMERICAN SCENERY, LIFE, and MANNERS. The Article "Virginia Illustrated," in the December number, will give an idea of the scope and design of this series. Papers and illustrations have been engaged from our most accomplished authors and artists. They will present in succession delineations of the scenery and local peculiarities of every section of our country.
III. THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES. This series will be prepared by the Author of the papers already published upon "Sugar" and "Cotton." The illustrations will comprise the most interesting features in the cultivation and preparation of our principal agricultural staples.
IV. NARRATIVES OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPEDITIONS. This series will embrace accounts of the principal Exploring Expeditions sent out from this country. They will, in all cases, be prepared from papers, and illustrated by drawings, furnished by those who have taken part in the enterprises. The first article of this series, which will appear in the number for March, will contain a detailed narrative of the "Darien Expedition," under charge of Lieutenant STRAIN, whose sufferings from starvation and thrilling adventures have already been mentioned in our record. This will be followed by accounts of various other expeditions in different parts of Central and Southern America.
V. VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND SKETCHES in various parts of the world. In this department papers have been engaged, and are now prepared, and in course of preparation, by different authors, relating to China, Madeira, Java, the Malay Countries, Russia, and Brazil. No expense will be spared to produce for the articles a series of superb illustrations, in most cases after drawings by the authors themselves.
VI. SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND RELIGIOUS SKETCHES IN EUROPE, by the accomplished and spirited author of "Sights and Principles Abroad." These will be accompanied by numerous characteristic illustrations. The opening Article of this Series will appear in the February No., and will present a graphic view of Life and Morals in Italy, showing the effects of Romanism on society.
VII. THE HOLY LAND and the Adjacent Countries. This Series of elaborately illustrated Articles, by JACOB ABBOTT, will be still further continued.
VIII. ILLUSTRATIONS OF NATURAL HISTORY. The Article upon Alligators, in the December Number, is a specimen of the style and manner of illustration in which a large number of subjects belonging to this department will be treated.
IX. CONSULAR EXPERIENCES.—a series of papers by our Consuls abroad. The first of these sketches, by DONALD G. MITCHELL, author of "Reveries of a Bachelor," giving an account of his Consulship at Venice, will appear in an early Number.
X. MEMOIRS OF THE REIGNING DYNASTIES OF EUROPE. The brilliant paper in the present Number, upon the "House of Romanoff," will be followed by others upon the various European dynasties. These Memoirs present a vivid picture of the characters of those monarchs who claim to reign by "*Divine right*."
XI. In addition to the ensuing Series of illustrated Articles enumerated above, the Publishers have made ample arrangements for papers upon subjects of general and current interest. Illustrations will be profusely furnished wherever the value of the paper will be at all enhanced by them. Besides the foregoing series of Articles, the pages of the Magazine will afford abundant space for its usual variety of Literary and Miscellaneous matter, furnished by American writers or selected from the whole field of Foreign Literature. The Editorial Department will preserve the same distinguishing features that have heretofore characterized it. The Publishers are confident that this programme of a portion of their arrangements for the present year will be accepted by the Public as evidence of their determination and ability to make their Magazine the most interesting and valuable, as well as the most widely circulated periodical in the world.
TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at TWO DOLLARS each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Nine Volumes are now ready, bound.
The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars a year. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

KNICKERBOCKER GALLERY.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The publisher being unable to get this work bound as early as was expected, is obliged to ask the indulgence of the subscribers in the City until next week.
Those who wish it particularly for New-Year's will be supplied if they will call or send to
SAMUEL HUESTON, Publisher, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs.

WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET FOR 1855 is the best New-Year's present you can make to a boy or girl. It will be new every month for a whole year. There is a host of beautiful pictures in the January number, and your young friends will be perfectly captivated with it. Yearly subscription, $1. Specimens of the January number, 12½c. Address
D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st., N. Y.

GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND ALL SEASONS.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO.
PUBLISH AND OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING BOOKS, Which they call attention to as admirably suited for Presents:
Miss COOPER'S NEW WORK: THE RHYME AND REASON OF COUNTRY LIFE. 1 Elegant Illustrations, beautifully printed in square 8vo. Cloth extra, $2 50; gilt edges, $3; morocco, $5.
ALSO, BY THE SAME AUTHOR:
RURAL HOURS. Beautifully Illustrated with 24 Engravings, carefully colored after nature. Square 8vo.; cloth extra, gilt edges, $5; half calf, $6; morocco, $7.
THE CRYSTALOTYPE WORLD OF ART. Illustrated by 12 original Sun Pictures, done by the new Photographic process. One vol., 4to., handsomely bound in morocco, $12. The same Work without the Crystalotype, 4to., cloth, gilt, $5.
ADDISON'S WORKS. Complete. Six vols., cloth, $7 50; half calf, $13 50; calf extra, $17 50; calf antique, $15 50.
GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. By PRIOR. Four vols., 12mo.; cloth, $5; half calf, $8; half calf extra, $9; calf extra, $10; calf antique, $11.
IRVING'S WORKS. Author's Revised Edition. Fifteen vols., 12mo.; cloth, $19; half calf, $30; calf extra, $37 50; calf antique, $41.
IRVING'S CHOICE WORKS. Illustrated by Darley. Uniform in five vols., royal 8vo.; cloth, $15; cloth, gilt extra, $18; half morocco, $20; morocco extra, $32.
Or separately, viz.:

SKETCH BOOK. KNICKERBOCKER'S NEW-YORK. TALES OF A TRAVELER. ALHAMBRA.	Each, cloth, $3 00; Cloth, gilt ex., $4; Morocco, $6.

LIFE OF GOLDSMITH. Cloth, $2 50; cloth, gilt ex., $3; morocco extra, $5.
THE CHOICE WORKS OF IRVING can also be had in 12mo., without the Illustrations, neatly bound in cloth, gilt extra, at $1 75 per volume.
THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. Illustrated Edition. 8vo., cloth, gilt, $4; morocco extra, $6.
CHEAPER EDITION.
One volume, 12mo., with illustrations. Cloth, $1 25; cloth, gilt extra, $1 75.
QUEECHY. By the author of "The Wide World." Two vols. 12mo. Cloth $1 75; cloth, gilt, $3; the same, in one vol. 12mo., cloth, gilt, $2 50.
DOLLARS AND CENTS. New Edition. Two vols. in one. 12mo., cloth, $1 25.
NEW SERIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. By the author of the "Wide World" and "Dollars and Cents."
ELLEN MONTGOMERY'S BOOK-SHELF.
I. MR. RUTHERFORD'S CHILDREN. First volume. Cloth, 75 cents; Gilt extra, $1.
II. MR. RUTHERFORD'S CHILDREN. Second volume. Cloth, 75 cents; Gilt extra, $1.
III. CARL KRINKEN: His Christmas Stocking. Cloth, 75 cents; Gilt extra, $1.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO., No. 10 Park-place, N. Y.
And for sale by all booksellers.

HOLIDAY BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber, being desirous of devoting his whole attention to the interests of Libraries, will dispose of his present retail stock at remarkably low prices; comprising a general assortment of STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, all the new Books of the season, Holiday Gifts, Children's Books in great variety, &c., &c., affording an opportunity to those wishing to economize seldom offered.
CHAS. B. NORTON, No. 71 Chambers-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GIFT BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
I.
THE ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.
A HISTORY OF THE PERSONAL ADVENTURES, HEROIC EXPLOITS AND ROMANTIC INCIDENTS OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.
AN ADMIRABLE GIFT BOOK FOR YOUTHS.
This volume fills a place not occupied by the usual histories of the Revolution. It is a picture of the individual exploits, toils and adventures of the people, and thereby affords a much more vivid and graphic picture of that era than can be obtained from any other source. It has the merit of possessing all the fascination of a romance and the fidelity of a history. Beautifully illustrated.
Gilt edges and sides, $2; plain edition, $1 50.
II.
AN ELEGANT EDITION OF
FASHION AND FAMINE.
Gilt sides and edges; suitable for presents. Price, $1 50.
The popularity of FASHION AND FAMINE continues unabated. Notwithstanding the claims of other volumes, it still remains the great talked of, and its unabated favor is as much as ever called the admiration of all who read it. Plain edition, $1.
III.
THE SHAKSPEAREAN ORACLE.
AN ELEGANT PARLOR FORTUNE TELLER.
Gilt sides and edges. Price, 75 cents.
This little volume has made a hit. For wit, point and humor nothing in its line can equal it. The responses to the questions are all drawn exclusively from Shakspeare. As a means of entertainment for evening parties it is mirthful and elegant.
From the Courier and Enquirer.
We need not say this must be a Fortune Teller of a high order of merit, for William Shakspeare is the Oracle.
IV.
THE ORACLE OF FLOWERS.
A POETICAL GAME OF FORTUNE.
Price 50 cents.
Also, a splendid assortment of
GIFT BOOKS,
ANNUALS, JUVENILES, POETS, &c.,
In every variety, style, price and kind. Also a large assortment of CHILDREN'S GAMES.
Ladies and gentlemen purchasing Holiday Gifts, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.
BUNCE & BROTHER, Booksellers and Publishers, No. 134 Nassau-st.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
JUST PUBLISHED.
THE HISTORY AND POETRY OF FINGER-RINGS. By CHARLES EDWARDS, Esq. With numerous illustrations. 12mo. cloth, $1.
EPISODES OF INSECT LIFE. By ACHETA DOMESTICA.—Three Series—Insects of Spring, Summer and Autumn. 3 vols. 8vo., cloth, gilt, beautifully illustrated. Each $2. The same work, in one of three volumes, exquisitely colored after Nature. Extra gilt, gilt edges, $12.
THE PRETTY PLATE—A Christmas Juvenile. By JOHN VINCENT, Esq. With illustrations by DARLEY. 1 vol., 16mo., cloth, gilt, 63 cents.
The same, with extra gilt, gilt edges, 88 cents.
THE CATACOMBS OF ROME, as illustrating the Church of the First Three Centuries. By Right Rev. WM. INGRAHAM KIP, D. D., Missionary Bishop of California, author of "Christmas Holidays at Rome," &c., with over 100 illustrations. 12mo., cloth, 75 cents.
THE BLACK WATER CHRONICLE. By "The Clerke of Oxenforde." With numerous illustrations by STROTHER. 12mo., cloth, $1.
WESTERN CHARACTERS, being Types of Border Life in the Western States. By J. L. McCONNELL, author of "Talbot and Vernon," "The Glenns," &c. With numerous illustrations by DARLEY. 12mo., cloth, $1 25.
Standard works, in half-calf or morocco, extra.
SHAKSPEARE'S WORKS. Edited, with a history of the Stage, Life and Introduction to each Play, by J. PAYNE COLLIER. 8 vols., 16mo. Portrait, $12.
Shakspeare's Works, as above, 1 vol., Imperial 8vo., full morocco, antique, $7.
NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ. By Prof. WILSON, J. G. LOCKHART, JAMES HOGG and DR. MAGINN. Edited with Memoirs and Notes, by DR. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE. In 5 vols. 12mo. Portraits, $10.
HOUSSAYE'S MEN AND WOMEN OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. 2 vols., 12mo., Portraits, $4 50.
HOUSSAYE'S PHILOSOPHERS AND ACTRESSES. 2 vols. 12mo. Portraits. $4 50.
SHIEL'S SKETCHES OF THE IRISH BAR. Edited by DR. MACKENZIE. 2 vols., 12mo., Portrait, &c. $4.
MOORE'S LIFE OF SHERIDAN. 2 vols., Portrait, $4.
NAPOLEON IN EXILE; OR, A VOICE FROM ST. HELENA. By BARRY E. O'MEARA. 2 vols., 12mo. Portraits, &c. $4.
MICHAUD'S HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES. 3 vols., 12mo., Maps. $6 75.
NAPIER'S HISTORY OF THE PENINSULAR WAR. 8vo. $4.
EDGAR A. POE'S WORKS. 3 vols., 12mo. Portrait. $6 50.
SIMMS' REVOLUTIONARY TALES. With illustrations by DARLEY. 6 vols., 12mo., $12; or, separate, $2 25 per vol., viz.:

The Partisan,	The Scout,
Mellichampe,	Woodcraft,
Katherine Walton,	The Yemassee.

SIMMS' POEMS. Uniform with the above. 2 vols., 12mo. Portrait, $4 50.
PRAED'S POETICAL WORKS. 12mo., $2.
HARRINGTON'S SKETCHES. 12mo., $2 50.
NOTES AND EMENDATIONS TO THE TEXT OF SHAKSPEARE'S PLAYS, from the Early Manuscript Corrections in a copy of the Folio of 1632, in the possession of John Payne Collier, Esq., F. S. A. 1 vol., 12mo. Facsimile. $2 50.
IN CLOTH, EXTRA GILT EDGES.
CLOVERNOOK. By ALICE CAREY. Illustrations by Darley. 12mo., $1 50.
DREAM-LAND BY DAYLIGHT. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO. Illustrated by Darley. 12mo., $1 75.
CHARACTERS IN THE GOSPEL. By Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. 75 cents.
LADIES OF THE COVENANT. By Rev. JAS. ANDERSON. 12mo., $1 75.
J. S. REDFIELD, Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

"RUTH HALL" AND THE CRITICS.
FANNY FERN (the world knows her) has written a Book which she calls
RUTH HALL,
A DOMESTIC TALE OF THE PRESENT TIME.
This book was presented to the world as a fiction—"Fanny Fern's first novel." She did not make in its behalf even the [illegible] "Strangely fascinating," says another. "Intense with genius and will produce a sensation," writes a third. "Fanny Fern is, beyond comparison, the most popular of American authors," exclaims yet another. "Wherever the English language is read, 'Ruth Hall' will be eagerly read," says one of prophetic turn, and so on [illegible] night's sleep, and brought him a cracked crown." "No one can commence this book and stop short of its end,"—delighting; in short, the critics are unanimous in their praise, and apply the superlatives enthusiastically. [illegible] the enthusiasm, for there seems to be no [illegible] relation of publishers, are almost driven to despair [illegible] the impossibility of making it fast enough to supply the demand promptly. In the midst of this enthusiasm comes a new excitement. "A discovery!" cries a critic. "Fanny's book is an autobiography; 'Ruth Hall' is Fanny Fern. The characters are all real personages. Hyacinth is A. B., and Dr. Hall is C. D.," and so on to the end of many chapters. The idea takes; autobiographies are fashionable, and why should not Fanny's book be an autobiography? Besides, Fanny Fern is an author, and "Ruth Hall" was an author; it is—it must be! Critic after critic takes up the cry, and from pen to pen flow the words, "'Ruth Hall' is Fanny Fern." Then Fanny gets much sympathy, and Fanny's supposed relations much reproach. "But," says one, "though Fanny's book is very fascinating, very beautiful, yet it is naughty for her to talk so about her relations." "Not so," says another; "baseness and hypocrisy should be exposed. It is time such double and twisted snobs met their deserts." "But it is naughty to write so about her father-in-law and mother-in-law," rejoins another; so the hue and cry spreads and the discussion proceeds.
Not so fast, gentlemen; a word if you please! Who authorized you to assume that "Ruth Hall" is Fanny Fern? How do you know that Hyacinth is none other than the distinguished chronicler of matters at Idlewild? Fanny Fern has not said so; we have not hinted such a thing. It is wrong to draw such a picture of the editor in question, or of others of whom you pretend to find portraits in this book, it is you that are in fault, and not Fanny. She has presented them as fancy sketches. You alone, have called them portraits, and if a wrong has thus been done, you only are guilty. Fanny sketches a character—handsome, gifted, famous, heartless, foppish; that, say you, is A. B. exactly. Fanny draws another; that is precisely C. D., you say. If, then, injustice is done to A. B. and C. D. by such comparisons, are not you alone to blame?
"Ruth Hall" is presented, not as a true story, but simply as "A Domestic Tale of the Present Time." As such let it be read and enjoyed; aye, and profited by, for it has a sound moral. In the language of the *Puritan Recorder*, "there is an exuberance of good humor and kindly feeling pervading the work," "and," adds the *Buffalo Republic*, "we think no one can read it without being made wiser, and better, and happier."
MASON BROTHERS, No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

SCRIBNER'S ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS.
BY MRS. KIRKLAND.
I. THE HOME CIRCLE. 1 vol., 8vo. Illustrated.
II. THE EVENING BOOK. 1 vol., 8vo. Illustrated.
III. AUTUMN HOURS. 1 vol., 8vo. Illustrated.
Each bound in cloth, full gilt, at $3 50; in morocco, $5 50.
GEORGE P. MORRIS' POETICAL WORKS. Complete in 1 vol. 8vo., elegantly illustrated, in cloth gilt and morocco extra.
IK MARVEL'S REVERIES OF A BACHELOR. 1 vol., 8vo., illustrated, in handsome bindings.
HEADLEY'S (J. T.) SACRED MOUNTAINS and SACRED SCENES. Each in 1 vol., full gilt, at $1 75, at $2 50, and $3 50.
CONYBEARE AND HOWSON'S LIFE AND EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL. 2 vols., 8vo., with colored maps and eighty engravings, superbly bound in morocco, at $12; in half calf extra, $9; and cloth, $6.
NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.
MRS. TUTHILL'S BEAUTIFUL BERTHA. 1 vol., 63 cents.
OLD KARL AND HIS WONDERFUL BOOK. [illegible] BERT PERCE. 1 vol., 63 cents.
THE PLUM WOMAN. By NIERITZ. 1 vol., 38 cents.
THE RAT CATCHER. By NIERITZ. 1 vol., 38 cents.
CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CHRISTIAN POETS.
ANCIENT AND MODERN.
1 vol. Small 8vo. Cloth gilt.
A valuable collection of Hymns and Poems selected from the writings of "The Sweet Singers of Israel," from the days of the Primitive Church to the present time. It is a volume of but little pretension, but for beauty of typography, neatness of illustration, and internal value, has no rival among the many gift books of the season. It is one of the few volumes to which the Christian reader will ever recur with profit and delight. Imported and for sale by
ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND.
LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND, FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST.
A new edition. Thoroughly revised and greatly augmented, and embellished with portraits of every Queen. 8 vols., small 8vo., calf, $22. Imported by
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

I WOULD ADVISE ALL THOSE THAT WISH TO MAKE PRESENTS TO THEIR FRIENDS—To call at A. MAZE'S, No. 337 Bleecker-st. There you will find the largest and best assortment of Books, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Pocket-Books, Portmonnaies, Pen-Knives, &c., that can be found in the upper part of the City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW-YEAR'S GIFT.
D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
THE REPUBLICAN COURT;
OR AMERICAN SOCIETY IN THE DAYS OF WASHINGTON.
BY RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD.
With twenty-one pictures of distinguished women, engraved from original pictures by Woolaston, Copley, Gainsborough, Stuart, Trumbull, Malbone, and other contemporary painters.
One vol., 4to. Antique Morocco, $12.
EXTRACTS FROM THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
From the Home Journal.
The most splendid volume ever issued from the press of this country is the national souvenir for the present season,—"The Republican Court."
From Arthur's Home Gazette.
There are few of the American ladies of the present day who will not feel curious to look upon the pictured resemblances of those fair dames who made bright the circles of fashionable life more than half a century ago.
From the City Item.
This volume is engraved in the highest style of art, and will be found to be the most original American illustrated volume ever issued from the press.
From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
It is the most delightful record of actual society we have ever met with. The bits of gossip, the extracts from letters and journals, the accounts of balls and receptions, the descriptions of dress, the variety of anecdotes—all make it the most piquant literary feast that we are acquainted with.
From the St. Louis Intelligencer.
We trust that the "Republican Court" will be the book henceforth for presentation by lovers to their sweethearts, and by husbands to their wives on Anniversary occasions, until every family has one.
From the Philadelphia Register.
To say that the book fully corresponds to its name would be doing it faint justice. To the best of our knowledge, it is not only the most magnificent national illustrated work ever published in this country, but also the most interesting, regarded as a faithful view of American private and social life in the days of Washington.
From the New-Orleans Picayune.
Everybody in the land will naturally make it a point of honor to possess this beautiful work, and few gentlemen will of choice be without it.
From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.
It exceeds in beauty and interest the highest expectations that may have been excited by the preliminary notices and the extracts which were published in the Commercial some weeks ago.
From the Boston Transcript.
The work has a double value; it is a beautiful tribute to American women, and it is a valuable historical picture. In mechanical execution, national interest, and artistic merit, it has never been equaled in this country.
From the Baltimore Sun.
It is in all respects a truly American book, and worthily entitled to a conspicuous niche in the library of every citizen who would secure and perpetuate the most interesting memorial extant of the noble women of the early days of the Republic.
From the Boston Atlas.
Taken as a whole, "The Republican Court" will be found an elegant and exquisite addition to the literary, historical and artistic wealth of the country, which cannot but be appreciated by the public.
From the N. H. Journal and Courier.
The book is one which deserves a large sale, not only for its permanent historical value, but for the beauty of its typographical appearance. The volume is illustrated with twenty-one very fine engravings of American women.
From the Portland Advertiser.
The writer has availed himself of many unpublished letters at his command, and has woven into the thread of his narrative pleasant, gossipy extracts from them, revealing more clearly the true nature of society at that time, than all the ambitious attempts of historians or the logical inferences of statesmen.
From the Richmond Enquirer.
We know of few volumes so fitted to grace a drawing-room table.
From the Reading Gazette.
It is unquestionably the most splendid volume ever issued from the American press.
From the Savannah Republican.
The work is a chef d'œuvre of American art, and is a most appropriate gift for the Holidays.
From the Mobile Advertiser.
It reflects the highest credit upon the publishers, and is a publication of which Americans might justly be proud.
From the Savannah News.
We can imagine no more appropriate holiday-gift for a lady friend.
From Gleason's Pictorial.
The ladies of the earliest Presidents, the beauties of the past age, are here presented in a style not inferior to the best illustrated works of the British press.

A BEAUTIFUL DIVERTISEMENT FOR CHILDREN.
FANNY GRAY,
a History of her Life, in a series of six beautiful figures from new and exquisite designs, printed in oil colors, in the highest style of the art; accompanied by poetical descriptions.
From the numerous complimentary notices given by the press in all parts of the country, the following are selected as giving the best idea of this
NEW AND ELEGANT PASTIME.
From the Christian Register.
One of the most beautiful specimens of colored figures on pasteboard that has ever appeared in this great branch [illegible]
From the Evening Gazette.
[illegible]
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., Publishers, Boston.
For sale by all the principal booksellers and fancy goods dealers.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.
The following Juveniles, elegantly illustrated, published by George Routledge & Co., No. 18 Beekman-st., are admirably adapted for Christmas and New-Year's presents:
SKETCHES AND ANECDOTES OF ANIMAL LIFE. By Rev. J. G. WOOD. Illustrated by Harrison Weir. Fcp. cloth gilt. $1 12.
TRAVELS OF ROLANDO; OR, A TOUR ROUND THE WORLD. Illustrated by WM. HARVEY. Fcp. cloth gilt. $1.
Travels of Rolando. Second Series—a beauty, through [illegible] by Wm. Harvey. Fcp. cloth gilt. $1.
MORAL TALES. By Madame Guizot. Translated by Mrs. L. Burke. Illustrated by G. E. Campbell. Fcp. cloth gilt. $1.
POPULAR TALES. By Madame Guizot. Illustrated by Dalziel. Fcp. cloth gilt. $1.
THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD, with their associations in Art and History. Illustrated by William Harvey. Fcp. cloth gilt. $1.
EVENINGS AT HOME; OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED. Fully illustrated. Fcp. cloth gilt. $1.
ROBINSON CRUSOE, life and adventures of. Illustrated by Phiz. Fcp. 8vo. cloth gilt. $1.
THE BOYS OWN STORY BOOK. By the best authors, illustrated by Wm. Harvey. Fcp. 8vo. cloth gilt. $1.
A PICTURE STORY BOOK, with four hundred illustrations by eminent artists. Square fcp. cloth gilt. $1.
The same may be had, cloth plain, at 75c.
For sale by G. ROUTLEDGE & Co., No. 18 Beekman-st., and all booksellers. E. BALDWIN, Agent.

PLAIN WORDS TO A YOUNG COMMUNICANT.
BY JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D.
16mo., 113 pages, cloth, 38 cents; cloth gilt, 50 cents.
From the Presbyterian.
This is a delightful little volume, which we can commend to old communicants as well as to young, for whose benefit it was chiefly designed. In its eighty-five brief sections, there are so many topics for serious reflection—the needs of things, which may be cultivated to habitual fruitfulness. The counsels are appropriate and scriptural, and they are set forth in affectionate and simple language, to promote the intelligence, comfort, and spiritual growth of those who approach the Lord's table.
From the New-York Observer.
This is a little book, but of great value. It is full of the Gospel, and of the earnest yearnings of the author's heart after the spiritual welfare of his readers. Many might place this little volume in the hands of their young friends, and it is earnestly to be commended for the simple, yet precious gift.
Published by ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, ANNUALS, ELEGANTLY BOUND BOOKS, JUVENILES, &c.
FOR NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
Have now ready an immense assortment of Works in Fine Bindings, prepared expressly for our Holiday Sales. Among them may be found the following:
THE REPUBLICAN COURT.
THE ORNAMENTS OF MEMORY.
GEMS OF BRITISH ART.
HOMES OF AMERICAN AUTHORS.
BRYANT'S POEMS. A New Edition.
A WINTER WREATH OF SUMMER FLOWERS.
An immense assortment of Poetical Volumes.
Juveniles from 6 cents to $5.
OUR HOLIDAY CATALOGUE
embraces several thousand volumes, which vary in price from 50 cents to $1,000. So that all may be able to gratify themselves and their friends at this Festive Season.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.
The favorite illustrated Journal will appear after the 1st of January, vastly improved. An entirely new and beautiful heading has been designed for it. Mr. M. M. Ballou, the new proprietor, is resolved to infuse into its columns a spirit of art and general excellence which it has never yet enjoyed. It will appear on heavy, hand-surfaced paper, and an increased number of illustrations will be given weekly. Look at No. 1 of the new volume. Terms $3 per annum, or 6 cents per copy. SAMUEL FRENCH, Agent, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOURTH THOUSAND NOW READY.
IK MARVEL'S NEW WORK.
FUDGE DOINGS:
BEING TONY FUDGE'S RECORD OF THE SAME, in forty chapters, with portraits of Solomon Fudge, Esq., and George Washington Fudge—from designs by DARLEY. 2 vols., 12mo., uniform with "Reveries of a Bachelor," "Dream Life," &c. $1 75.
CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
THE WORLD'S LACONICS—In handsome styles of binding.
ORIENTAL AND SACRED SCENES. Beautifully illustrated.
THE STANDARD POETS, AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS, in various rich styles of binding.
Also, JUVENILE BOOKS in great variety.
For sale by M. W. DODD, Brick Church Chapel.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW-YEAR'S PRESENT.
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
From its commencement to the end of December, 1853, 23 vols., half morocco. Illustrated with many thousand engravings. Price $120. Imported by
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

GRAY'S ELEGY, ILLUSTRATED EDITION.
GRAY'S ELEGY IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD.
Beautifully illustrated with new and original designs. 1 vol., cloth, antique, $1 25. Morocco, $3.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

DIARIES AND POCKET REMEMBRANCERS.—A great variety of styles. Published and for sale, wholesale and retail, by C. SHEPARD & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st.

The Infernal Machine—Mr. John Winther's Statement.

After the trial of Arrison had concluded, Mr. Probasco, the Prosecuting Attorney, received information that Mr. John Winther, formerly a gunsmith in this city, and now a resident at No. 117 [illegible], was probably the maker of the torpedo with which the Allisons were killed, or might be able to give information relative thereto. Mr. Winther was sent for, and makes the following statement which we give in full, as many rumors relative to the affair are afloat throughout the city. Mr. Winther states that about four or five days before the explosion, while standing in Mr. Fletcher's gun shop, on Western-row, nearly opposite Catharine-street, an individual came in and asked if he could get an instrument made, for fire-works purposes. He said he wanted to place it in a box, (the lid of which, with the hole in the top, he exhibited,) and have it so arranged that it would take fire instantaneously at his pleasure. Mr. Winther being something of a pyrotechnist, made strict inquiries of the object of the instrument and what kind of a one he wanted. To all the questions he gave evasive answers, but conveyed the impression to Mr. Fletcher and himself that it was a scheme in which he wanted assistance, but would not tell why he wanted it. His mysterious action about the instrument, and his apparent disposition to cover up the secret made Mr. Winther angry, and turning to Fletcher, he remarked, "He wants a kind of a machine to blow some one to the d—l." Mr. Fletcher and the individual could not agree as to what was wanted, and the stranger left the shop. From all the circumstances and the description of Arrison, (whom neither have yet seen,) both Winther and Fletcher are under the impression that he was the person who applied to them as above stated. The machine was no doubt made by some scientific person, and that too in this city, but who that person is, yet remains a mystery which will most probably be developed before many weeks.—*Cin. Gazette, Dec. 27.*

Another Murder in Cincinnati.

For some time the wife of a young man named Archibald Hatcher, and the sister of another person, named Harrison Reeves, have been entertaining for each other a feeling of enmity, and upon meeting would indulge in hard words and quarrel in a shameful manner. Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, Reeves' sister went to the cistern of Mrs. Baker, (Hatcher's mother-in-law,) to draw a bucket of water. Hatcher supposing she did so to tantalize his wife, requested her to leave the premises, which she refused to do. He then seized her, and was in the act of compelling her to leave the yard when her brother, Harrison Reeves, ran up with a dray-pin, and striking Hatcher over the head, felled him to the ground. Reeves then jumped on and stamped him, and then fled. The affray was witnessed by Hatcher's brother-in-law, young Baker, who ran out, picked up Hatcher and took him into the house. Dr. T. Smith was sent for and dressed the wound, which bled profusely, and which proved to be about 3½ inches in length. The depth was not ascertained during the dressing of the wound. Hatcher frequently cried out, "Oh, my God, my head." About two hours after the affray, overcome by loss of blood and the pain he endured, he died. Coroner Menzies held an inquest over the body, and the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Hatcher was a [illegible], and is the person who figured rather conspicuously in the Bedini riot, and who, in the Watch-house assaulted Marshal Ruffin. Reeves, upon learning of the death of Hatcher, gave himself up to the authorities, and will have an examination in the Police Court on Thursday. Reeves alleges that Hatcher first drew an axe over his head, and that then he knocked him down with a dray-pin in self defence.—*Cincinnati Gaz., Dec. 27.*

United States Commission to Europe.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

Mr. Clingman's resolution [illegible] will pass the House, and the question is already asked, whom will the President send across the Atlantic to pour oil on the troubled waters of Europe? Will it be a commission of one, two or three? The names of Van Buren, Tyler and Fillmore are seriously mentioned here in connection with the proposed peace commission. The ex-Presidents of the great model Republic settling the Eastern question, with the loss only of a little breath and ink! What a spectacle for the old fogies of Europe to contemplate. If we are to have a commission let us have such a commission. The whole country would endorse their preeminent fitness for the delicate work allotted to them.

It is not probable that Dr. Gwin will be in his seat in the Senate during the present session. The election for United States Senator in California takes place there on the 15th of January.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. VALENTINE.

His alleged Connection with the African Slave-Trade.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE U. S. COMMISSIONER.

Thursday, Dec. 28.

The preliminary investigation into the charge against Mr. Valentine of having fitted up the *Julia Moulton* for the African Slave-Trade, knowing her destination to be such, was resumed yesterday (Thursday), before Mr. Morton, the United States Commissioner. Mr. Whiting appeared on behalf of Mr. Valentine, and proceeded to cross-examine Henry Wills, the late mate of that vessel, and the principal witness produced by the District Attorney for the prosecution in the case of Capt. Smith. The cross-examination was as follows:

Q.—Where were you born? A.—In Amsterdam in Holland.

Q.—How old are you? A.—I am 30 years of age.

Q.—When did you come to this country? A.—About [illegible] years ago.

Q.—Have you any trade? A.—I am a seafaring man, and have no trade.

Q.—Did you come to this country as a sailor or as a passenger? A.—As a sailor.

Q.—In what vessel? A.—In an American vessel.

Q.—What was her name and the name of her captain? A.—I do not know; it is so long since that I have forgotten.

Q.—Can you state the year of her arrival here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you ship on board that American vessel? A.—At Amsterdam.

Q.—Do you remember the names of either of the officers, of the cook, of the steward, or of any of the sailors? A.—I was chief mate of her; I don't remember the names of any of the others.

Q.—To whom was the vessel consigned? A.—I do not know.

Q.—What ship did she come into? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Can you tell the year in which she arrived? A.—No; it was about seven or eight years ago; I am not positive.

Q.—Were you discharged from that ship at this port? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go into a boarding house? A.—I went to a private house.

Q.—What private house? A.—A house up town; I do not know the street or number; the person who lived there was an acquaintance of mine, whom I knew in the old country.

Q.—What was his name? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—What was his business? A.—He was a carriage-maker.

Q.—Did he carry on business on his own account? A.—I do not think he did; he worked as a journeyman, but I do not know for whom, nor in what street.

Q.—What family had he? A.—He had a wife, but no children.

Q.—What countryman was he? A.—He was a Hollander, and belonged to the same place with myself.

Q.—How long did you board there? A.—For two or three voyages.

Q.—How long were you there before you went another voyage? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you go to sea again? A.—Yes.

Q.—In what vessel? A.—I do not know.

Q.—What kind of vessel was it? A.—A ship or bark.

Q.—Was it one or the other? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—What was her name? A.—I do not know; I cannot remember.

Q.—Where did she go to? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you come back in her? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the length of her voyage out and home? A.—I do not know.

Q.—To whom was she consigned? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you go back to the same place to board after this trip? A.—Yes, for two or three voyages.

Q.—Can you tell the name of any of the vessels in which you made such two or three voyages? A.—No, I cannot tell that, it is so many years ago, nor the names of the captains, nor the places to which we went; it was to some parts of Europe.

Q.—How long had you known the man you boarded with before you went to Europe? A.—I have known him I may say since I was to sea.

Q.—How long have you been going to sea? A.—About 12 years.

Q.—Did you board with him in Holland? A.—No, I boarded with my parents in Europe.

Q.—What was the age of that man? A.—He was a middle-aged man, older than I am.

Q.—Do you know where that man is now? A.—No, I suppose he is here.

Q.—Have you seen him lately? A.—No.

Q.—How long is it since you have seen him? A.—About four or five years ago.

Q.—Where do you board now? A.—At the United States Marshal's office.

Q.—Had you ever been on the Coast of Africa before you went with the *Julia Moulton*? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know before you shipped, in any other way than what you say you learned from Mr. Valentine, that the *Julia Moulton* was destined on a slaving voyage? A.—No, not in any way but from the statements of Mr. Valentine and Capt. Smith.

Q.—Would you have known from the things and articles taken on board alone, without any other information, that she was going on a slaving voyage? A.—Well, I don't know.

Q.—Were you informed by any other person than Mr. Valentine and Capt. Smith, what was the object of her voyage? A.—I cannot say whether I was or not.

Q.—Did any person, and if so, who, sail in the *Moulton* from New-York as supercargo or ship's husband? A.—There was a passenger, Mr. Vilalla going out, who said he was supercargo.

Q.—Had you seen him at any time either on board or on shore before you sailed? A.—I think I have seen him in Mr. Valentine's store.

Q.—How often? A.—Perhaps once or twice, perhaps more; I cannot say how often.

Q.—Did you see him speak to, or converse with, or be intimated by, any person in Mr. Valentine's store? A.—I don't know; people were so constantly going in and out.

Q.—Did any of the clerks in Mr. Valentine's store speak to Vilalla? A.—I don't know; it may have been that they did, or it may not.

Q.—What countryman was Vilalla? A.—I have been told he was a Portuguese.

Q.—Who told you so? A.—I cannot say, except it was Capt. Smith and himself.

Q.—Did he speak English? A.—A few words, [illegible].

Q.—Did you ever hear him speak before he was on board? A.—I cannot say—I think I may have heard him speak Portuguese, but I cannot state positively.

Q.—What was his age, as nearly as you can state? A.—I don't know—he is my age perhaps, and perhaps younger.

Q.—About what sized man was he? A.—Of middling size.

Q.—About how tall was he? A.—I don't know—he was a middling-sized man.

Q.—Cannot you tell whether he was five feet or six feet in height? A.—I don't think he was six feet; I can't say whether he was five.

Q.—Before you went to sea did you see or hear him speak to any living being? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Where was Vilalla when you first saw him? A.—In Valentine's store, I think, or office.

Q.—How many times did you see him there before you sailed? A.—I cannot say—perhaps once or twice, perhaps oftener.

Q.—Could you speak English when you first came to this country? A.—Very little.

Q.—What became of Vilalla? A.—He died on the passage home.

Q.—Before arriving at Cuba? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know Don Caietano? A.—I know him.

Q.—Where did you become acquainted with him? A.—I think I have seen him in Mr. Valentine's store first.

Q.—In what year and in what month? A.—Either this year or the last—it must have been the last; it was shortly after I got acquainted with Mr. Valentine.

Q.—When was that? A.—About sixteen or seventeen months ago.

Q.—In what store? A.—In No. 168 South-street.

Q.—How many times had you seen him there before you sailed in the *Julia Moulton*? A.—I don't know; I can't say how often.

Q.—Did you see him more than once, and if so, how often? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Can't you say whether you saw him twice? A.—I can't say whether I did or not.

Q.—Did you ever speak to him? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—Did he ever speak to you? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Don't you know whether you ever spoke to him or he to you? A.—I cannot say positively.

Q.—Did you ever hear him speak at all? A.—I have heard or seen him there speaking to others, Portuguese or Spanish—I think I have heard him do so.

Q.—Do you know any person to whom you think you heard him speak? A.—I cannot say; I don't know their names.

Q.—Did he sail with you in the *Julia Moulton*? A.—No, he did not.

Q.—When and where did you first meet Mr. Smith? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you not first see him on board the vessel? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you first see him? A.—I can't say whether it was at Mr. (or Capt.) Blanchard's, or at Mr. Valentine's; it was at one or other of them.

Q.—Did Capt. Blanchard introduce you to Capt. Smith? A.—He did.

Q.—At what place? A.—In the street.

Q.—In what street? A.—In South-street.

Q.—Whereabouts? A.—Right opposite to Blanchard's store.

Q.—What was the number of his store? A.—No. 154 South-street, I believe.

Q.—Was any one present when Capt. Blanchard introduced you to Capt. Smith? A.—Mr. Valentine was.

Q.—In what month and on what day of the week was it? A.—I don't know the day of the week; it was early in the month of January last.

Q.—Did you ever, before you sailed in the *Julia Moulton*, hear Don Caitano speak a word of English? A.—I cannot say whether I have or not.

Q.—You say you boarded at a private boarding-house when on shore during the two or three voyages you made after you first came here,—where have you boarded since? A.—At two or three places.

Q.—Name them. A.—I boarded in West-street once; afterwards in Pearl-street, and then at the Fulton Hotel, or Fulton House, in Brooklyn.

Q.—Whom did you board with in West-street? A.—I don't know his name—he was a German.

Q.—What was the number of the house? A.—I don't know; it was somewhere near the Battery, near Morris-street.

Q.—What number and with whom in Pearl-street? A.—I don't know; it was near Franklin-square.

Q.—In what street in Brooklyn? A.—In Fulton-street.

Q.—What was the name of the landlord? A.—Mrs. Bass keeps the house.

Q.—When did you board with Mrs. Bass? A.—Last Winter, and since I came back from this voyage.

Q.—Why did you not go to board with your own friend in New-York? A.—I don't know; I can't give a particular reason.

Q.—Can you give any reason for it? A.—He lived too far up-town; I wanted to be in a house where there were more people; I did not want to board there any more.

Q.—Could you have found his place if you had pleased to do so? A.—I could have found it then, but I don't think I could do it now.

Q.—Why so? A.—It is so long ago; and besides, I never paid particular attention to it.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Valentine in the presence of anybody else beside you and him? A.—Yes, often.

Q.—In whose presence? A.—There are so many that it is hard to say; we had conversations in presence of Capt. Miller, of Mr. Rupp, of the barkeeper or landlord of the house No. 128 Water-street, of Mr. Cornell, of Mr. Grant, and of a good many others whom I cannot mention.

Q.—When and where did you converse with Mr. Valentine in presence of Mr. Rupp? A.—Almost every day; sometimes in Rupp's store, sometimes in Cornell & Grant's.

Q.—What was talked about in presence of Mr. Rupp? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Cannot you state any subject that was ever spoken of when Mr. Rupp was present? A.—No, there were so many subjects.

Q.—Was the *Julia Moulton*, or her voyage, or the object of her voyage, ever spoken of in presence of Mr. Rupp? A.—I cannot say; I do not think so.

Q.—Was any such matter ever talked about between you and Valentine in the presence of any of the other gentlemen you have named? A.—I don't know; I do not think so; Mr. Valentine told me to be very particular in speaking about her.

Mr. Valentine's counsel objected to the last clause of the answer being received in evidence. The Commissioner decided in favor of its retention.

Q.—Were all the conversations you had with Mr. Valentine on the subject of the *Julia Moulton's* voyage, secret, and between you and him only? A.—Yes, but Capt. Smith was sometimes present.

Q.—How often was Smith present? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Was he present at any one occasion? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was said and by whom when Smith was present? A.—I cannot say; it was after the vessel was bought and about the voyage.

Here the further cross-examination of this witness was adjourned.

The Court of Appeals.

The following is a list of first thirty causes on Calendar of Court of Appeals for the January Term, 1855:

1. Durham and wife vs. Watkins and others.
2. Reynolds and another vs. Davis and another.
3. Smith, Receiver, vs. Minott.
4. Reynolds and another vs. Davis and another.
5. Ely vs. Ormsby.
6. Kelsey and others vs. Barney and others.
7. Mayor, &c., New-York, vs. Price and others.
8. Freeman, Executor, vs. Spalding.
9. Gardiner, by next friend, &c., vs. Brown and others.
10. Cressy vs. Goodman.
11. Miller vs. Church.
12. Decker vs. Matthews.
13. Blanchard vs. Thayer.
14. Tucker vs. Griffin.
15. Thomas vs. Dickinson.
16. Martine vs. Stewart.
17. Taylor vs. Cadwell and others.
18. Laird vs. Taylor.
19. Westcott vs. Kern.
20. Dereck vs. Bailer.
21. Brandreth vs. Sandford.
22. Yeoger vs. The Herkimer Manufacturing Company.
23. Barney vs. The City of Buffalo.
24. Holbrook and wife vs. Schenectady and Saratoga Railroad Company.
25. Green vs. Clark.
26. Cornell vs. Versellus.
27. [illegible] vs. Rogers.
28. Callahan vs. Long.
29. Hendricks vs. Pratt.
30. Appleton vs. Ross.

The Calendar numbers 296 causes.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 28.

Before Judge Betts.

LIABILITY OF TOW-BOATS—NEGLIGENCE.

Jacob Shorts vs. The Steamboat New-York.—The libel in this case was filed by the owner of the coal barge *Hero* and her cargo, to recover their value, they having been sunk on the night of the 25th of August near Yonkers, while being towed by the steamer. The *New-York* was one of a line of tow-boats on the Hudson, and had for a long time towed the libelant's boats, and all boats, "at the risk of the master and owners;" and though the libelant's agents had objected to this limitation of liability, they had been told that the boats would be towed on no other conditions, and his boats had continued to be towed under permits containing the same limitation. Notices to the same effect were also posted up in the office of the towing line.

The master of the *Hero* at this time was [illegible], and the only other person employed on her was ill, and his place could not be supplied. These circumstances were stated to the agent of the steamer, and he was told that the barge must have a good place in the tow. She was accordingly placed in the front tier on the starboard side of the steamer, between two other boats, both about four feet higher than the barge. The tow consisted of about fifteen boats. When the steamer started the wind was moderate, but soon increased, blowing down the river, and the tide being flood, a considerable sea arose. About 11 o'clock at night the master of the *Hero* became alarmed for her safety, but was told by the master of the steamer that as long as her hatches did not come off there was no danger. About an hour after he requested the pilot of the steamer to drop him out of the tow, but the pilot told him the barge would not live if she was dropped out. The pilot also declined to go ahead as being unsafe, or to run slower. The master of the barge remained on board the steamer, talking with the pilot about various matters, for some time, and while there the barge went down by the head. The steamer was going at the time about two or three miles an hour through the water. Evidence was given that one of the hatches of the barge had become displaced by the waves.

Held by the Court—That the owners of the *New-York* were not common carriers of the barge and her cargo, and are to be held liable only for a want of ordinary care.

That no fault can be charged upon the steamer in giving the barge her position; that the master of the barge expressed himself satisfied with it; that no damage from a heavy sea was indicated at the time the tow was made up, and for other dangers her position was a good and safe position.

That the speed of the steamboat was little more than enough to give her steerage way; and that the refusal on the part of the steamer to drop the barge astern, or to anchor or to go more slowly, was a reasonable one, and one which most persons of judgment and experience in towing on the Hudson would have made.

That no negligence is shown, therefore, on the part of the steamer, but that the loss of the boat was occasioned by the displacement of the hatch, and that the master of the barge was negligent in leaving the barge without any person on board to replace it, if possible, especially after being notified by the master of the steamer that that was the only cause from which danger was to be expected.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen, Betts, and Vose. For claimants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley.

CARGO—PERIL OF THE SEA—SALVAGE.

Cornelius Vanderbilt vs. James Eaton et al.—This libel was filed to recover the value of a cargo of coal shipped by the libelant on board the bark *Quianebaug*, owned by the respondents. The libelant had chartered the bark to carry the coal from New-York to San Juan de Nicaragua in Nov. 1851. She arrived off the port on the 12th of December. The weather was fine and clear, and the wind fair, and the master attempted to enter the harbor without a pilot, in doing which he ran the bark aground upon a shoal near the north side of Point Arenas. More than half the cargo was thrown overboard to lighten the ship. A part of it was delivered to a steamer in part payment for services in getting her off; another part of it was disposed of by the master, and the rest, with the ship, was proceeded against and sold for salvage, so that none of it was ever delivered to the libelant, who now sues to recover its value.

Held by the Court—That the master of the bark was ignorant of the channel; that there was no difficulty in taking her in, if he had not been so, and that there was no extraordinary or unforeseen circumstances which rendered the vessel unnavigable or forced her out of her course.

That it was well-known that there were shoals which rendered it necessary to keep the channel.

That there was a system of pilotage at the port and competent pilots, and it had been the general usage for masters not acquainted with the channel to take pilots.

That there was no danger in waiting outside of the port for a pilot, and that the master's ignorance of the channel was the cause of the bark's being run aground.

That the loss of the cargo was not therefore occasioned by a peril of the sea.

Decree for libelant with a reference.

For libelant, Mr. Clark and Mr. Rapallo. For respondents, Messrs. Owen, Betts and Vose.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE NEW ERA WRECK.

Alfred S. Benson vs. Isaac Herbert and Orlando Bennett.—This is a suit brought under the act of Congress March 3, 1825, amending the act to provide for the better security of wrecks and cargoes of the same within the admiralty and jurisdiction of the United States. The complaint set up that the wreck of the *New Era*, now lying below water mark off the beach near Long Branch, New-Jersey, belonged to the complainant on the 13th Dec. inst., as shown by bill of sale, &c., further alleged that on or about the day above specified, the defendants caused serious injury to the wreck of the *New Era* by cutting, boring, raising and otherwise mutilating her lower deck beams and carlins. The action was for infringement, and damage. This was resisted by the defence on the ground that the wreck was not the property of the complainant at the time alleged, and that they, the defence, were acting as authorized agents of the New-York Board of Underwriters.

Several witnesses were adduced, but failed to sustain the complaint, and it was accordingly dismissed.

The Same vs. The Same.—This was an action brought to recover $20, the value of a sail, alleged to have been stolen by the defendant from the wreck of the *New Era*. This complaint was not sustained, and dismissed as above.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Dec. 18.

Before Mitchell, P.J., Roosevelt and Clerke, J.J.

PRACTICE—EQUITY.

Weed vs. Pendleton.—This is a motion to vacate the entry of a judgment. It seems that Pendleton endorsed to C. W. Weed three notes, dated February, 1837—one at 12 months, another at 15 months, and a third at 18 months. Judgments were obtained against Pendleton on the first two of these notes. On the third no action was ever brought. The plaintiff's attorneys entered in their register the proceedings of both suits against Pendleton, but neglected to enter the fact of filing the judgment record in the second case. They have since died. About a year subsequently a clerk of their's filed the record, and made an entry of doing so. Thus the plaintiff had three notes endorsed by the defendant, and three judgment records against him, one on the first note, another on the second, and a third actually on the second, but which, after a lapse of time, they might reasonably suppose, was for the third note, unless they recollected the amount of the notes. In 1840 an execution was issued on the last judgment, and Pendleton's property was taken under it. After the levy Pendleton discovered that the third judgment, as well as the second, was on the second note. Pendleton then went to Weed, and, concealing the fact that the third judgment was irregular, complained to him that it was unjust towards him, because issued during his absence from the City, and said that he must have a statement of the disposition which had been made of some collateral paper which had been placed in the hands of the plaintiffs, which collateral was to the whole debt. Weed said that he could not satisfy the third judgment, for it was assigned as security to his attorneys, but that he would procure an assignment of the first and second—and he did so. He now moves to vacate the entry of the third judgment.

Mitchell, J.—After stating the facts in the case, proceeded substantially as follows: Pendleton was bound to decline Weed's offer to give him an assignment of the first two judgments, or to accept it with the condition which he knew Weed meant to attach to it, (that the third execution should be satisfied,) or disabuse Weed from the false impression on his mind produced in part by Pendleton's acts. Pendleton by the acceptance of the assignment under these circumstances, and the concealment which he practised, has estopped himself from setting up the invalidity of the third judgment, at least on a motion where he seeks affirmative relief, which the Court is to grant only if equity requires it.

It was contended that the whole debt was in fact paid. The affidavits on that question are not very satisfactory, and the defendant, if he wishes it, may have a reference to ascertain that fact.

Order affirmed with costs.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

EXAMINATION ON OATH OF PERSONS NOT PARTIES TO THE SUIT.

Ocee vs. Potter.—Roosevelt, J.—The law provides (Code § 236) that whenever a Sheriff, having a warrant of attachment against a debtor, shall apply to a person supposed to hold property of the debtor, such person shall furnish him with a certificate, under his hand, designating the amount and description of the property or debt held for, or owing to, the defendant, and that if such person refuse to give the required certificate, the Judge may, on pain of commitment, require his personal attendance, to be examined on oath concerning the matter. In the present case, Messrs. Carson & Hurd, on being applied to, gave a certificate that they had no property of the debtors in their possession or under their control. And the question is, can they, under such circumstances, be compelled to submit to an examination? If they had certified that they had a penknife, and only that, of the value of fifty cents and no more, no further steps, it is obvious, under the section referred to, could have been taken against them. And is not such a certificate substantially the same as saying, "under their hand," that they have "no property" of the debtor? Or, putting the query in another form, are not the words "no property," a correct legal designation, in such cases, of the amount and description of the property held? The law makes the answer a certificate of the person who has no interest in the controversy, [illegible] to any further inquiry in that summary mode. If the creditor, notwithstanding the certificate, would proceed further, he must do so in the same manner as his debtor must have done—he must institute, in the name of the debtor, an ordinary suit in the [illegible] manner, giving to the individual proceeded against the same forms of defence as if no attachment had been issued. An attachment is in the nature of an assignment; and it is a well-established principle, which the Code in this provision clearly recognizes, that the assignee can have no greater rights than his assignor. If the assignor—his claim being denied—must have sued by regular summons and complaint, the assignee shall do the same. It seems clear, therefore, that the cause shown by Messrs. Carson and Hurd, both, according to the spirit and letter of the Code, is sufficient, in the first instance, to protect them from the extraordinary inquisition proposed to be instituted. They are not bound, against their will, further to disclose, in a suit to which they are not parties, the particulars of their business, if any, with the plaintiff's debtor. As bills of discovery are abolished, how, then, it may be asked, is the necessary information to be obtained? Is the creditor to be estopped by the mere statement, without oath, of perhaps an interested person, that he has only one coat, or, in other words, no property of the debtor? The Code answers yes; but it adds, that if the creditor disbelieves the statement, he may, either in the name of the sheriff or in the name of the defendant in the attachment, (subject to the direction of the Court or Judge,) "take such legal proceedings (Sec. 238) as may be necessary to collect and receive into his possession all debts, credits and effects of the defendant." The less formal method might perhaps have been preferable. It is sufficient, however, that the Legislature thought—or at least have enacted—otherwise; and that it is the duty of courts, when that body has declared the law, whether wisely or not, to carry out its intentions. The order to show cause must therefore be discharged.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

HIRING A VICIOUS HORSE—WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Jacob F. Oakley vs. F. G. DeGraw.—This was an action by ex-Alderman Oakley, of this City, to recover from the complainant the amount of a bill stated at $90, for repairs done to a wagon, and also for the hire of a horse and other items of damage, arising out of the following state of facts: In the early part of the year, the ex-Alderman purchased the business of a livery stable at Hoboken, with the stock, consisting of several fast crabs and vehicles. In June the defendant hired a horse and wagon to drive out a lady, but, sad to say, whilst he was doing the gallant and handling the ribbons beautifully, the fast one threw up his head, took the curb between his teeth, and after a beautiful stretch of three miles down hill at a slapping pace, he safely spilt the John and the lady into a dry ditch, and knocked the wagon into the middle of the next week. The lady suffered some bruises, and blood was seen to trickle down her face, but she was rescued from her perilous position, the driver and the horse escaping with comparatively little injury; but the wagon, which appeared to have suffered most, was repaired at a cost of upwards of $50, which the owner paid, of course. On the part of the defence it was set up that the horse had been hired of the plaintiff, and was presumed to be warranted as a quiet and docile animal, but that as the result proved he was of a dangerous character, and accustomed to run away, which was well known to the plaintiff; that all the damage which had occurred was owing to the horse, and that the defendant could not be held accountable. To sustain the case on the part of the plaintiff, the hiring of the horse was proven, and several witnesses testified that the horse bore an excellent character for fastness, docility, gentleness and all the other good qualities which horseflesh has been heir to from time immemorial. The lady who accompanied the defendant on the drive when they were spilled in the ditch was called for the defence, and testified that Mr. DeGraw was driving very carefully at the time of the accident. Other witnesses testified that the occurrence was entirely owing to the temper of the horse. The case went to the Jury, and a verdict was found for the plaintiff—damages $30.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Thursday, Dec. 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is almost bare and is very quiet at $7 25@$7 37½ for Pearls, and $6 50@$6 62½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in better request, and has been purchased to the extent of 2,500 bags, chiefly at 10c.@10½c., with small lots of "Skimmings" at 9c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are unaltered.

COTTON—Is very dull and heavy, the day's sales having been confined to a few hundred bales within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling Fair	9¼	9¼	9½	9¾
Fair	9¾	9¾	10	10½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still in light supply, and being rather more sought after, especially for shipment, prices of all kinds are well supported. The stringency in the money market and the advent of the holiday season prevent active speculation. The day's sales include 6,400 bbls. We quote:

Superfine No. 2	$8 00 @$8 62½
Ordinary State	8 87½@ 9 00
Straight State	9 00 @ 9 12½
Favorite State	9 12½@ 9 25
Mixed Western	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 37½@ 9 62½
Fancy Michigan	9 62½@ 9 75
Common to Good Ohio	9 25 @ 9 62½
Fancy Ohio	9 62½@ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 75 @10 25
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 00

Canadian is less active, but is firm. 330 bbls. superfine were taken at $9 87½@$10 duty paid. In bond it is worth $9@$9 25 ℔ bbl. Southern is in better request at buoyant rates,—the sales reaching 3,800 bbls. at $9 12½@$9 87½ for mixed to good and favorite brands; and $10@$10 75 for fancy and extra ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is without essential variation. Rye Flour is moderately inquired for at $6 75@$7 for fine; and $7 75@$7 87½ for superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal has been purchased to-day, to the extent of 400 bbls., at $4 25@$4 31½ for Jersey; and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—We have only to report sales of 500 boxes Bunch Raisins, wet-dried and dry, at previous figures.

GRAIN—Wheat continues very scarce and somewhat nominal in price. The home inquiry is moderate, and for shipment there is some demand. The rates tendered however, are much under the claims of owners. No important sales transpired to-day. Rye is dull and heavy, at $1 37@$1 38 for Long Island and Jersey; and $1 40 for Northern, ℔ bushel. Nothing of moment doing in Barley. Distillers think it too rare and dear for their use. Oats are less active, but steady, at 50c.@53c. for Jersey, 54c.@57c. for State, and 58c.@60c. for Western, ℔ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for, by the home trade and by shippers, at pretty uniform prices. The day's movements consist of 30,000 bushels at 97c.@98c. for Western mixed, chiefly from store; 95c.@99c. for Southern yellow and white; and $1 for round yellow, ℔ bushel. The latter is a very scarce description.

HAY—Sales of 350 bales River were effected at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—About 25 bales new were disposed of at 24c.@30c. cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—We heard that 200 tons Scotch Pig were sold at $32, 6 months, &c., ℔ ton.

LATHS—The market is dull, but firm, for Eastern, at $1 50 cash ℔ thousand.

LEAD—We have nothing new to notice in this line. The stock is moderate and quotations are unchanged. Demand extremely limited.

LIME—Rockland is still in light supply and steady request at 85c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is more sought after and is firm. There were sold, to-day, 1,200 bbls. at 25c. for new crop, and 17c. for old, for distilling; with 140 bbls. new crop (by auction) at 24c.@26c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is attracting more attention, in part, from shippers, at $4@$4 25 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is not very active, but is pretty firmly held at 45c.@46c. cash, in shipping order, ℔ gallon. 450 bbls. were taken to-day at the inside price. Tar is unchanged. Common Rosin is sparingly dealt in at $1 65@$1 67½ ℔ bbl., delivered. White Rosin and Pitch are partially neglected.

OILS—We can report nothing new in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed is selling, in lots from store, at 81c.@82c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is dull but steady at 80c.@85c. according to quality, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, but is held with increased firmness. The sales include about 300 bbls. in lots, at $12 75@$13 for Mess, closing with scarcely any offering under the latter rate; and $12 25 for prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are more freely tendered at 5½c.@6¼c. ℔ lb. The mild weather is not favorable to the trade in such. Pickled meats have not varied. Shoulders are scarce and worth 6½c.@6¾c.; small lots of Hams command 8½c.@9c. ℔ lb.; the same rates are being paid for green Shoulders and Hams, in lots. Lard is without variation; some 270 bbls. common to prime were taken at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in good request, in part, for export, at full prices; the day's sales reach 750 bbls. at $4@$7 for Country Prime; $9 50@$11 25 for do. Mess; $15 25 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15@$16 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese rule about the same.

RICE—There were 100 tcs. sold at $4 25@$4 37½ ℔ 100 lb.

SUGARS—New-Orleans are in better request at steady rates; the day's sales embracing 500 hhds. [illegible] ℔ lb., and 150 hhds. (by auction), at [illegible] ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Prime continues scarce and is firmly held at 12½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Displays no essential variation. The day's sales embrace 50 hhds. Kentucky on private terms, and 400 bales Cuba, mostly at [illegible] ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Favors buyers. The day's sales consist of 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 35½c.@36c., cash, and 35½c.@36c., short time, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 10,000 bushels Corn, at 4½d.; [illegible] bbls. Bacon and 50 casks do. at 25s. ℔ ton; 500 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 6d.; 400 bbls. Pork at 4s.; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 700 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; and 200 bales Cotton at [illegible] ℔ lb. For London, there were taken 400 tons Rosin at 6s. For other ports, we heard of nothing new. A vessel was chartered for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres at $18.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, No. 28 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS, and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow [illegible] to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest grape that grows in the open air. The skin is thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other grapes ever grown. Samples of the grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the roots and vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to by JOHN M. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT has removed to 388 Broadway, New-York, having been burnt out by the fire at the old stand, No. 444 Broadway. A new HAPPY FAMILY on Jan. 1, 1855.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC RAGS, canvas, bagging and rope, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 130 Water-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new four-story houses, Nos. 213, 215, 217, 219 and 221, 25th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. They are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels and Croton water, from first to fourth stories; bay windows, cut glass doors, &c. Situated between two railroads (the 8th and 9th-avs.) Price moderate. If sold, $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably to good tenants. A person will be in attendance in No. 215 from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. [illegible] West 25th-st., or W. B. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ALBANY.—The 3-story basement and attic house No. 64 Westerlo-st., with or without the furniture, is offered for sale or to let, or it would be exchanged for railroad securities or other property. Apply to W. AUSTIN, No. 11 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For improved real estate in the City or Brooklyn, located in Connecticut. It is in high cultivation, complete in improvements, with the utensils if wanted. Apply to JOHN GOULD, No. 21 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A first class three-story and basement house with all the modern improvements, in a first rate neighborhood uptown. For lots on 1st, 2d or 3d avs., call on Tuesdays and Thursdays, evening, at 6 o'clock, corner of 4th-av. and 35th-st. [illegible] TURNER.

TO LEASE TO FLORISTS—For a term of years, at a moderate rent, a house and 12 lots of land at Astoria. Also, a number of vacant lots, in parcels to suit. The land is of first quality, and in the immediate vicinity of the gardens of Messrs. Thorburn, Bridgeman, Buchanan, Mure, Dunlap, Mantel and Wilson. For terms and further particulars apply to H. L. [illegible], No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York, second story.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 28th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—Three lofts, each 25 by 75 feet. Inquire on the premises, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st.

INSTRUCTION.

EVENING FREE SCHOOLS.—EVENING SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF MALES.—Notice is hereby given, that EVENING SCHOOLS, for the education of Apprentices or others, whose ages or avocations prevent their attending the day schools, will be opened on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7 o'clock, for a term of twelve weeks, in the rooms of the Male Departments of the following School-Houses:

Wards.
1. School-House No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4. School-House No. 26, James-st., near Chatham.
5. School-House No. 44, cor. North Moore and Varick-sts.
6. School-House No. 23, Elm-st., near Leonard.
7. School-House No. 31, Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8. School-House No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.
9. School-House No. 3, cor. Hudson and Grove-sts.
10. School-House No. 20, Ludlow-st., near Delancy.
11. School-House No. 36, 9th-st., near Avenue C.
12. School-House No. 39, 125th-st., Harlem.
12. School-House No. 46, 156th-st., Carmansville.
14. School-House No. 32, Orange-st., near Grand.
16. School-House No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
16. School-House No. 45, 24th-st., near 8th-av.
18. School-House No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
22. School-House No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF FEMALES.—Notice is also given that EVENING SCHOOLS, for the education of Females, will be opened on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at 6½ o'clock, in the Female Departments of the following School-Houses:

Wards.
1. School-House No. 29, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st.
4. School-House No. 26, James-st., near Chatham.
8. School-House No. 38, Clarke-st., near Broome.
10. School-House No. 20, Ludlow-st., near Delancy.
11. School-House No. 36, 9th-st., near Avenue C.
14. School-House No. 21, Marion-st., near Prince.
16. School-House No. 35, 13th-st., near 6th-av.
18. School-House No. 40, 20th-st., near 2d-av.
22. School-House No. 28, 40th-st., near 8th-av.

A SCHOOL FOR COLORED PEOPLE (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School-House in Laurens-st., between Grand and Broome-sts., at the same time.

Experienced Teachers have been engaged and everything provided that will be required to conduct these Schools, and afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School Houses as soon as the Schools are opened.

Executive Committee on Evening Free Schools.
J. WELDON FELL, HENRY P. WEST,
HENRY H. BARROW, JAMES C. RUTHERFORD,
WILLIAM S. DAVISON, JOSEPH BLACKBURN,
ALANSON S. JONES.
HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, NEW-YORK, Dec., 1854.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9th-st., has now as many scholars in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY.—A Family Boarding School for 15 pupils—THOMAS O. SLOAN, Principal. This school is pleasantly situated within one mile of New-Haven, Conn. Next term commences January 15. For circulars and other particulars, inquire at SHEPHARD'S bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 213 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 185 Macdougal-st.). CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4 West 24th-st., two doors from 5th-av. The second term will commence Nov. 22.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st. … classes for ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, … for gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and every other FRIDAY, … Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS …

PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL.—… The next Fashionable Hop, Jan. 9. Great preparations are making for the Ball of the Season, Feb. 12. Music by Noll. All applications to be made at No. 214 Bowery. E. BURNTON.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., a few doors east of Broadway, which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to [illegible]. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-OCTAVE $300 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE is offered for sale, with [illegible] stool. …

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES … sold at a great reduction from former prices, for cash or short time. These instruments are not surpassed for fullness and sweetness of tone, or for long standing in tune, by any in the market. BENNETT & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

ARE OUR READERS AWARE—That at No. 421 Broadway can be purchased at a small price the best Piano-Fortes in market? Also, that the Grand Diapason Piano of A. W. LADD & Co., with their new action, are pronounced the best square Pianos in existence. Sole Agency of GALE, HART & NEEDHAM'S unrivaled Melodeons at No. 421 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO-FORTE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—For sale, a … forte, iron frame, round corners, … made and warranted by one of the best City makers; has only been in use six weeks and cannot be distinguished from new, will be sold for less than cost price, if applied for immediately …

PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by JOHN F. WAKE & CO., No. 25 Bowery-st., fully warranted equal to any in the world, and at the lowest factory prices, for cash or approved paper. N. B.—Second-hand Pianos very cheap.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS—Unrivaled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Rent in the market. Fully warranted. GEO. F. BRISTOW, HORSE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 246 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.—Pianos with the Æolian and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

THREE FIRST CLASS 7 OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES (one with carved legs), warranted in every particular, will be sold low. Apply at No. 18 6th-st. DAVID SMITH.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner 14th-st.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Evening lessons given upon Boehm and other flutes, at No. 219 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE.

TAXES OF 1854.—Notice is hereby given that one per cent. was added on the 1st of December on all taxes unpaid at that date, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December, on all taxes then unpaid. Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be charged … HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

BOWERY EXTENSION TO FRANKLIN-SQUARE.—The area of assessment on this proposition property in the 1st, IIId, IVth, VIth, VIIth, XIth, XIVth, XVIIth and XVIIIth Wards, from Old-slip to 14th-st. All who are opposed to enormous and oppressive taxation and to this ruinous speculation, are requested to call without delay at the office of the subscriber, to ascertain the amount of their assessments and take measures to oppose the same. JIREH BULL, No. 28 Duane-st.

REPLATING.—Hotels, Steamboat Proprietors, and private families, may have old ware replated and warranted. Stair rods, plumber's fixtures, tea sets, dish covers, trays, cake baskets, spoons and forks, castors, &c., plated with gold or silver in the very best manner, at the Manhattan Plate Co., No. 22 Bowery.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 10 William-st., New-York, Dec. 22, 1854.—The semi-annual interest of [illegible] per cent. on the construction stock of these Companies will be paid in cash, at their office, on and after the second day of January next.

A Dividend of five (5) per cent. on the remaining stock of the above Companies has been declared by the Directors out of the net earnings for the six months … payable on and after the 15th day of January next, … the earnings of the Roads having been appropriated to the construction of the new lines.

The transfer books of the construction stock will be closed from this day to the 3d day of January next, and the transfer books of the remaining stock will be closed from the 5th to the 15th day of January. By order of the Board.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1854.
DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to the depositors on or after the third January, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, from the first of January. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
JAMES MILLS, President.
GEO. CORNWALL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on and after the 15th January, 1855, (during the hours of business of the bank,) upon all sums of $5 and upwards and less than $500, and 5 per cent. per annum upon all sums of $500 and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st of January next.
All interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor as principal.
The Bank is open for the transaction of business every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK will pay, on the second day of January next, to the stockholders the par of their stock, also, a final dividend of the profits, amounting to forty-two (42) per cent. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Agreeably to the articles of association of "The Tradesmen's Bank of the City of New-York," the subscribers to the stock are required to pay their respective subscriptions on 2d of January next, at the Banking house, viz., $40 on each full share and $20 on each new share. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
WILLIAM H. ELLSWORTH, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURG AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD, PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 22, 1854.
NOTICE.—The interest on the BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, given to the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company, will be paid on the 1st proximo, at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York. … WILLIAM A. HILL, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Dec. 20, 1854.
DIVIDEND.—The Manhattan Savings Institution have declared their semi-annual dividend to all depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on all over that amount, payable on and after the 15th day of January next. … E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—No. 72 6th-av., corner Waverley-place.—Depositors are notified that all moneys deposited on or before SATURDAY, the 13th of January, 1855, will draw interest the same as if deposited on the 1st day of said month. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over five hundred dollars. WM. MANDEVILLE, President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The President and Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. for six months, ending the 30th inst., payable to the Stockholders at the Bank, on and after the 2d day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the 1st of January. By order of the Board of Directors. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1854.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend to all persons entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of [illegible] per cent. has been this day declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until that day. By order of the Board.—New-York, Dec. 23, 1854. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1854.
A DIVIDEND of three and one half per cent. has this day been declared payable to Stockholders on the 2d January, … The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant till the 2d day of January. [illegible] SEYMOUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—MARKET BANK.—The President and Directors of the Market Bank of the City of New-York have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment. By order. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the PEOPLE'S BANK of the City of New-York have this day declared a dividend of … payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 56 Broadway, corner of John-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend for the last six months, terminating on the 31st inst., of [illegible] per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable the second day of January next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 19 Beaver-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1854.
INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, due on the 1st of January next, will be paid on and after the premises, at this office, upon presentation of the Coupons. THEODORE STURGES, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.
A DIVIDEND of three and one-half per cent. will be paid the Stockholders of this Bank on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th of January next. By order of the Board. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1854.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. (4) on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to stockholders on and after Tuesday, the 2d of January next. W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

THE JANUARY INTEREST—On the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California, will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 32 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 1st January, 1855.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden, and nearly opposite St. Thomas' Church.
This [illegible] new House, in the heart of Broadway, will supply superior accommodations to travellers and the public in general … [illegible] SIDNEY KOPMAN.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and stock, with a five years' lease of a Hotel doing a good business, both of city and country trade, from New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey States; situated in a good location, being near the principal depots of the City and railroad and steamboat landings. For further information, address C. G. THOMPSON, No. 22 Nassau-st.

MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn.—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families on most moderate terms. EDWIN D. YALE.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Harper Brothers, Putnam's, Godey's, Graham's, and all other Periodicals, would do well to send them to B. W. & T.'s Bookbindery, where they will be bound in a neat, substantial manner … BRITT, WEAVER & THORNE, No. 41 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE SINE QUA NON FOR CORRESPONDENTS—SMITH & BUTLER'S PATENT LETTER and INVOICE FILE.—Once adopted, its permanent use is almost invariably ensured … R. T. YOUNG, No. 140 Fulton-st., 2d story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by JOS. E. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

TUTHILL MORRELL, Auctioneer.

HOLIDAY GIFTS OF RICH CHINA AND SILVER PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c.

THIS DAY, at [illegible] o'clock, at salesroom, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

A large and splendid collection of rich decorated china wares, silver plated do., and fancy goods of every description. [illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On TUESDAY, 26th, WEDNESDAY, 27th, and FRIDAY, 29th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Sale of superb Fancy Goods [illegible]

Goods and Ladies' writing and dressing cases of rosewood and papier maché, inlaid with pearl.

BRONZES.—[illegible]

PARIAN STATUARY.—Superb Parian groups, statuettes, representing the Finding of Moses, the Flute-player, Psyche, the Madonna, &c.; also, busts of Napoleon, Wellington and others.

Fans of every description, kid, silk and ornamented, framed in richly carved pearl and ivory.

French Porcelain and China Vases of every description, richly decorated and entirely new patterns.

SILVER PLATED WARE.—Castors, tea sets, cake baskets, salvers, liquor stands, &c.

Also, a large invoice of papier maché goods and other choice articles suitable for the holidays. Many of the goods were exhibited in the Crystal Palace. Sale without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. [illegible] Pine-st., corner of William.—FRIDAY, Dec. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

[illegible]

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

BY RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT.—TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) magnificent sale of household furniture, rich silver ware, China, [illegible]

JOHN I. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—CONTINUATION SALE.—VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 29 & 30, [illegible]

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENTS OF THE ELEGANT ENGLISH ANNUALS AND GIFT BOOKS FOR 1855.—[illegible] THIS EVENING, at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible]

HEATH'S KEEPSAKE, [illegible] THE BOOK OF BEAUTY, [illegible] SHAKSPERIAN TABLEAUX, [illegible] BOOK OF EXOTIC BIRDS, [illegible] THE FLORAL OFFERING, [illegible] GEMS FOR THE DRAWING ROOM, [illegible] HUMMING BIRD KEEPSAKE, [illegible] PICTURESQUE SCENES, [illegible] FLOWERS OF THE SEASONS, [illegible]

Specimens of the books will be arranged for examination throughout the day at the salesroom.

BANGS, BRO. & CO., No. 13 Park-row.

E. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, FANCY GOODS, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—E. C. KEMP will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton-st.—A very large assortment of rich rosewood and mahogany cabinet furniture, piano-fortes, and rich fancy house furnishing articles [illegible]

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., [illegible] GEORGE COOK will sell [illegible]

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, by JNO. LEVISON, at No. 361 Broadway.—A superb collection of one hundred Oil Paintings [illegible]

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer—Store No. 310 Broadway.

CONTINUATION SALE—SHERIFF'S SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES, &c.—Continued from Dec. 28, 1854. THIS DAY, Friday, Dec. 29, [illegible]

M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—RETAILER'S STOCK OF CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY. By W. W. SHIRLEY, FRIDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. [illegible]

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON.—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. [illegible] FINELY ILLUSTRATED WORKS, ENGLISH and AMERICAN. Also, SPLENDID ANNUALS and GIFT BOOKS for 1855. [illegible]

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS—SETS OF STONE-MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA MUFFS, VICTORINES, &c. AT AUCTION THIS DAY, [illegible]

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

CLOAKS AT AUCTION.—E. COOMBS will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 29, [illegible]

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF FURS.—At 1 o'clock THIS DAY, at No. 1 Catharine-st., corner of Division, a splendid stock of fine manufactured furs, [illegible]

A CARD.—PITKIN'S [illegible] THURSDAY, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEE'S SALE OF GOLD WATCHES.—By WILLIAM TOPPING, No. 22 Broad-st., on FRIDAY, Dec. 29, 1854, 12 o'clock. Terms, cash—Bankable money. The above mentioned watches are those lately exhibited in the Crystal Palace, and are sold to pay advances, duties, &c.

They consist of a large assortment of Gold Hunting and open-faced patent levers of the best London and Geneva makers, all of which are warranted as represented. Among them will be found some of those enameled and diamond set ladies' watches, which attracted so much attention at the Crystal Palace; genuine chronometer, duplex, straight line, patent lever escapement of the following named makers are included in this lot: F. Cooper, Jules Jurgensen, M. J. Tobias, and others.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—Large sale of costly Pier, Mantel, Centre and other Looking Glasses; also, a large assortment of Oil Paintings in rich frames.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 28th, FRIDAY, 29th, and SATURDAY, 30th December, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 103 Fulton-st., a large and elegant assortment of French plate looking glasses, [illegible] oval, centre and other glasses. Also, 100 splendidly framed oil paintings by some of our first artists, &c. The stock is all of the first class and belongs to one of the largest dealers in the City declining business. Sale without reserve.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF LADIES' FURS AND SLEIGH ROBES—TO-MORROW (Saturday) Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and in the EVENING, at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn, by JOSEPH HEGEMAN, a large and well assorted stock of elegant furs and robes, from the stock of J. H. Harley, No. 66 John-st., New-York, all manufactured in the best possible manner for his own retail trade. No printed catalogue for want of time.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st. Superb assortment of first-class diamond-set jewelry, from one of the best manufacturers in the City, every article warranted, consisting of single stone breast-pins and finger-rings, cluster do., crosses, ear-rings; also, other very beautiful sets jewelry, with precious stones; also, ladies' enameled watches set in diamonds, and other styles; also, heavy double-case full jeweled gents' levers, &c., without reserve.

E. BREVOORT HENRY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURS.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of HENRY & BUCK, No. 11 Maiden-lane, near Broadway, a large stock of fashionable furs, such as fine Greenland stone marten and fitch, French sable, rock and mink marten capes and victorines, and cuffs to match. Also children's furs in great variety; sleigh robes, Wash. bear, H. B. wolf, genet, Isabella bear, raccoon, silver and gray fox, buffalo and other robes. This sale will be worthy the attention of purchasers, as every lot offered will be sold.

By ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer. Office No. 244 Grand-st., New-York.

ASSIGNEES' SALE AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—E. COMBS will sell the stock and tools contained in the store No. 30 South 7th-st., near the Peck-slip Ferry, at 10 o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, Dec. 29, consisting of iron, tin, wood, and japanned ware, trays, tinsmith's tools, work benches, and other articles appertaining to the business. By order of JOSEPH WAUGLER, Assignee. Sale positive.

E. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PIANO-FORTES.—E. C. KEMP will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10 o'clock, at the No. 55 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton, eight superior rosewood 6½ and 7 octave piano-fortes, which are particularly worthy of the notice of those in want of a first-class instrument.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—At 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, Dec. 29, in front of store No. 19 Nassau-st., a Bay Horse, 15½ hands high and about 10 years old, kind and gentle in single and double harness. To be sold without reserve.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition [illegible] On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, [illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. [illegible] DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; at No. 1 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

SCROFULA OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS.—[illegible]

[illegible] JOSEPH HEINE, M. D., Member of the Medical Society of the City and County of New-York. Office No. 383 Broome-st., first house east of Bowery.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 256 pages, 75 colored engravings, [illegible] Dr. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, [illegible] from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 841, New-York Post-Office. [illegible] Dr. LARMONT [illegible] Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—It is very important to remove a cold and cough immediately after the attack, for if neglected, the result is consumption. For this purpose McDONALD'S COUGH ANNIHILATOR is a perfect remedy. It will remove the most fearful cold in a few hours, to which thousands do testify. Try it and be satisfied. Sold in New-York by the following Druggists: C. H. Ring, [illegible] J. Coddington, A. Rogers, Dr. Harlow, [illegible] Smith, L. A. Hoadly, [illegible] Sands, Cabandan & Crumbie, [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the great malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. [illegible] Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence in [illegible] Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, [illegible] and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere, the prescription used, on receiving a letter (post-paid.) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 61 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, GROCERS, No. [illegible] Fourth-avenue, AGENTS FOR LONG'S CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

SEBASTOPOL HAS BEEN BESIEGED FOR THE LAST FEW WEEKS.—By the subjects of the British Empire assisted by Louis Napoleon, while at the same time the Empire City Tea Warehouses, No. 25 Catharine-st. and No. [illegible] Bowery, have been besieged by the quiet subjects of the City of Gotham, [illegible]

VOSE & JOYCE.

Dealers in Teas, Coffees, &c., No. 25 Catharine-st., near the Market, and No. [illegible] Bowery.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.—For sale, [illegible]

J. S. BUNCE & CO. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 3, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at the office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE FLORENCE AND KEYPORT JOINT COMPANIES.—The stated annual meeting will be held at the office of the Company at Union, near Keyport, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 2 P. M., when Officers and Directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year. Steamboats leave foot of Robinson-st. at 11 A. M. A statement of the affairs of the Companies can be had at the office of the Company in New-York and Philadelphia. T. LOYD, Treasurer.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st. Uncurrent money, checks and drafts on other cities, and certificates of deposit bought at the lowest market rates. Collections made everywhere throughout the United States and Canadas, at a low rate and with promptness. Business paper and loans of every description negotiated. NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.

NOTICE.—MARKET BANK.—An election for sixteen directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 8th of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. Also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th of December to the 12th of January. By order. R. H. MAYDOCK, Cashier.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 Chambers-st.—NOTICE.—Deposits are informed that deposits made on or before Saturday, Jan. 6, 1855, will bear interest from 1st January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President. JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose installments have not been paid, are hereby notified that the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be required to be paid on or before the 1st day of January next. By order of the Board of Directors. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

DRY DOCK GRAND-STREET, BOWERY AND SOUTH FERRY STAGE COMPANY.—December 20, 1854.—The annual election for Directors of this company will be held at their office, No. 402 10th-st., near avenue C, on SATURDAY, 30th inst., between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. GEORGE W. RIBLET, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Election of Directors of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of Jan. 1855, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. W. CALLENDER, President.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 2 Tryon-row.

NOTICE.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on the 1st January, prox., at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

FLORENCE AND KEYPORT LAND COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at the office, corner of William-st. and Exchange-place, on TUESDAY next, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., on business of general interest to the Stockholders. J. L. TIFFANY, Secretary.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany, for large and small sums, can at all times be obtained on application to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Fifteen Directors of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 4th-av., on MONDAY, the 8th day of Jan. next, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

BROKEN BANKS—PRESENT VALUE.—All New-York City Banks taken at par; Government Stock, 80 cents; Brandon, 60; Wheat Grower, 80; Lewis County, 80; Washtenaw, 40; Indiana Banks, 90—at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 21 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, or Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present the same for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Some good City Bonds and Mortgages. Apply to W. H. LE ROY, No. [illegible] William-st.

PAWCATUCK BANK.—Doxbury, Conn.—Redeemed at 1 per cent. by CHAS. B. GRANNISS, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

STOCKS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, office No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 337 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—Open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 20th of January, will be allowed interest from the 1st of January, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. FRANCIS A. PALMER, 1st Vice President and Treasurer. CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, 2d Vice President. WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary. PETER CUNNINGHAM, Accountant.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Bristol, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Halley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 22, 1854.—The HOLLISTER BANK of Buffalo has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK of Albany, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1854.—Notice to the bill holders of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK.—The Eighth-avenue Bank having failed to redeem the circulating notes issued to the said Bank, [illegible] redemption of said circulating notes [illegible] Notice is hereby given that a dividend of (94) ninety-four per cent. [illegible] paid on presentation of the same at this Department. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 22, 1854.—The BANK OF THE UNION, Ballston, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Troy [illegible] "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 283 Grand-st.—Deposits made on or before the 20th of January next, will receive interest from the 1st January. Interest as usual at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren, one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will receive interest from the 1st. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President. Y. R. FULLER, J. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. [illegible] 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order. ANDREW MILLS, President. JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1854.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,

THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,

is the latest production of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission free. GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-known, with all the various other qualities of those fine-action cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses [illegible] opposite the Astor House.

GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS.—GAS FIXTURES of foreign and domestic, SOLAR LAMPS, LANTERNS, GIRANDOLES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS; FLUID and CAMPHENE LAMPS, of the newest patterns. Also WICKS, SHADES, &c. for sale on favorable terms for cash, by THOMAS J. PHILLIPS, No. [illegible] William-st.

EDWARD L. FRASER, COUNSELOR AT LAW, and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for the States of New-York and Connecticut, No. [illegible] Broome-st., New-York. Titles of real estate searched, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route. Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave the depot, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express.

Second—St. Louis Night Express.

Trains run direct to Alton (258 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER, (Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 24 HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantages of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs. R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent. CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland. [illegible] E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent. OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. [illegible] These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 22, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamer [illegible] and [illegible] from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:30 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 7:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 2:30 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: [illegible] OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through route to Montreal by day. [illegible] ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Through to CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest [illegible] JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or J. F. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—[illegible] JOHN POTTER to Amboy [illegible]

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—OFFICE, No. 11 Wall-st. The Company having a capital of $150,000 [illegible]

TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. [illegible] corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company, having their capital invested in the most available securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	[illegible]
John A. Kennedy,	J. S. Fitzgerald,	Chas. P. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	J. B. Freeman,	[illegible]
F. R. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Pierce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fresseler,	[illegible]
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. H. Greenwood,	John C. Smith,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LAMBERT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 28th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES, No. 22 William-st., and No. 172 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. P. [illegible], Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite Nassau-st. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus. This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates. JAMES W. OTIS, President. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The office of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY is removed to No. 4 Wall-st. CHS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid wrought iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

BARTHOLOMEW'S PATENT HYDRANTS.—Extensively used, self-stopping, [illegible] in order, durable. Repairing done promptly and promptly, [illegible] Apply at shop No. 24 Marion-st.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received until THURSDAY, the 11th day of January, 1855, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of [illegible] in the XXIId Ward of the City of New-York. [illegible] FRANCIS B. GUEST, [illegible] WILLIAM V. LEGGETT, [illegible] Committee on New School Building.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris. GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins.	AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie.	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison.	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 3.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 17.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Captain E. W. Turner, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on FRIDAY, Jan. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriage. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half ounce.

DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—FIRST CLIPPER.—Shippers per clipper ship ELIZABETH F. WILLETS, Captain Sisson, at pier No. 27 East River, will please hand in their bills of lading for signature. Fifty tons light freight can be taken on immediate application. The E. F. Willets is the sharpest and most fleet clipper now loading for San Francisco, and a most desirable conveyance. Apply to SUTTON & CO., No. 84 Wall-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Conolly & Co. will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CHAWBA, B. W. [illegible], Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail THURSDAY, Jan. 25. Bills of lading must be sent in for signature previous to the day of sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, THOMAS SKINNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 4 o'clock, P. M., will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Through fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, from pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed by the Clerk on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway. FOR FLORIDA.—Through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $25; Palatka, $32.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership of CLARK, WATSON & CO. having been dissolved on the 1st of November last, by mutual consent, all outstanding debts due by or to that firm will be settled by RALPH CLARK, JOHN H. WATSON, and JOHN P. RITTER, who compose the new firm of WATSON, RITTER & CO.

RALPH CLARK, JOHN H. WATSON and JOHN P. RITTER, having formed a copartnership, and purchased the entire interest in and to the property of the late firm of Clark, Watson & Co. will continue the jobbing business of dry goods, at No. 117 Broadway, under the firm and style of WATSON, RITTER & CO. RALPH CLARK, JOHN H. WATSON, JOHN P. RITTER.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm. HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO. NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same [illegible] JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 33 Water-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—CHARLES W. LYNDE against ELIZA BINGHAM, DAVID BINGHAM, SARAH J. LEVY, ABRAHAM G. LEVY, FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, ROSWELL G. PIERCE, ROBERT S. ATTERBURY, WILLIAM FLEMING and AARON M. BURT.—To the defendants, SARAH J. LEVY and ABRAHAM G. LEVY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 5, 1854. CHARLES R. LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of December, 1854.—Dated Dec. 6, 1854. CHARLES R. LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—REBECCA MITCHELL against RICHARD HOWKINS.—Sir: Please take notice that we shall move this Court at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the above named plaintiff have leave to issue execution against your property, for the amount remaining due upon the judgment entered by her against you in the above entitled action in this Court on the 1st day of July, 1851.—Dated New-York, Dec. 4, 1854. Yours, &c. WEST & GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 29 Wall-st. To Richard Howkins, the above named defendant.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN TREADWELL, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. SOPHRONIA TREADWELL, in Hicks-st., between Summit and Carroll-sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 27, 1854. SOPHRONIA TREADWELL, RALPH G. EVLETH, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WASHBURN, late of the City of New-York, Clergyman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, Esqs., No. 19 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 15, 1854. FREDERICK L. WASHBURN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BELL ABRAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1854. JOSEPH TUCKER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS C. HAMERSLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1854. JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 22 North Moore-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. [illegible], 1854. JOSEPH FORSYTH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at [illegible] No. 55 Amity-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of December, 1854. ABBEE SANDFORD, WILLIAM E. JONES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FIRST STREET, from the 8th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment [illegible]

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 51 Chambers-st., (second story,) Room [illegible] in the City, on or before the 26th day of November, 1854.

Second—That [illegible] will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 5th day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 8th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 61st-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, ARTHUR T. MILLS, ABRAHAM MOORE, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. [illegible], 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, from the [illegible] to the East River, City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment [illegible]

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 51 Chambers-st., (2d story, front room,) in the said City, on or before the 23d day of December, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by our Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 5th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 27th day of January, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of [illegible] and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 73d-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

PATRICK KELLY, MICHAEL A. REED, ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the XIIth Ward of said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, F. M. DAVIES, No. 71 Wall-st., in this City, on or before the 15th day of December, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by our Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in said City, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of February next.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: [illegible]

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall [illegible] on the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., JOHN A. WEEKS, JOSEPH S. YORK, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, [illegible] to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment [illegible]

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Tax Commissioners, Chambers-st., City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by our Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, lying on either side of the [illegible] [illegible]

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, GEORGE H. PURSER, WM. SINCLAIR, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—ABRAM D. HUNT and ALPHEUS C. BADGLEY against The Kentucky Trust Company Bank.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand one hundred ninety-two dollars and eighty-six cents, with interest from the 11th day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1854. WEEKS, DeFOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1854. WEEKS, DeFOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN G. BROUGHTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of FREY & NICHOLS, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854. BARRENDENA BROUGHTON, CHARLES A. NICHOLS, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN M. BOWLAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of FREY & NICHOLS, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1854. HENRIETTA M. BOWLAND, HENRY BOWLAND, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN [illegible] WILSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, [illegible] JOSEPHINE L. WILSON, CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FOOTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of [illegible] Wight, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1854. CATHARINE FOOTE, Executrix. CHARLES B. FOOTE, FRANCIS O'BRIEN, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES NEWCOMBE, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] A. B. NEWMAN, Administrator.

New-York Daily Times.

[Advertisement.]

Observations.

The readers of the Times have not, probably failed to remark the very large preponderance of deaths from diseases of the lungs, as shown by the bills of mortality made up at the City Inspector's office, and published weekly in our columns. Interesting, in the aggregate, is the eighth number of over 1,000 per annum. Were certain children under ten years of age, nearly or quite one-half of the great mortality will be found to be caused by Consumption, and other affections of the respiratory organs. While the Consumptive are suffering in this City from diseases of the lungs, in all their various forms, in small proportion of the treatment by Pulmonic, as advised, and so successfully practiced by Dr. Rodney Hunter, No. 444 Broadway, (who confines himself entirely to this class of cases) this mortality would undoubtedly be reduced at least one-half in a few years.

We present the following letter to the consideration of the public, as another evidence of the success enjoyed by Dr. Hunter:

Nearly two years have elapsed since the recovery of Mr. Lytle, and he still remains in good health.

[illegible] W. W. ATWOOD, Superintendent on the West side Schenectady Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: I owe a debt to your paper for the following statement of my recovery from disease of the lungs. In February, 1852, I was suffering from the following symptoms: Pain in the chest and side, very severe cough, night sweats, and pulmonary hemorrhage, loss of appetite, and general wreck of mind and strength. Having no relief from the prescriptions of my physicians, I consulted Dr. R. Hunter, of New-York, (then residing at Washington, D. C.) who advised the use of inhalation. From the time of commencing this treatment I began to improve. My recovery was so rapid that at the end of 6 few months I was called to Washington Government; since which time, now nearly two years, I have had no indication of return, have used no any during varying exposure to Consumption in the Troy and Schenectady Railroad, and am strong and well in every respect. R. W. LYTLE,

Rensselaer, 1854. No. 5, Sixth-street, Troy.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Ladies should remember that but two days intervene between this and time appointed for closing the business of Hearn, Crapp & Co., No. 281 Grand-street. Twelve days more, and all the rich Shawls, Silks, Rich Velvets, Pelisse Cloths, Merinoes, Persianns, Mantle Delaines, and other rich Dress Goods ever offered at less than one half their value. If not sold, must be withdrawn unless other arrangements are made to dispose of them at auction or otherwise. The advantages and inducements offered to purchasers during these two days, could seldom fairly anticipate, were it not for the fact that Messrs. Hearn, Crapp & Co. have already submitted to a sacrifice of nearly $15,000 on their stock in order to dispose of it within the given time. Within these two days housekeepers should buy all they require for the next year.

[Advertisement.]

Boys', Youths', and Children's Clothing.—The attention of families, employing their boys during the holidays, is particularly invited to our superb stock of boys' clothing, which we are now closing out at unusually low prices.

N. B.—Every article is marked in plain figures, and sold by us for cash under any circumstances.

P. L. Rogers & Co.,

Nos. 148, 150 and 152 Fulton-street, corner of Nassau.

[Advertisement.]

Overcoats, Talmas, Cloaks, Dominos Cravats, Scarfs and Fancy Goods Also—Attention is invited to the immense stock of the above garments, which we are now selling at greatly reduced prices.

P. L. Rogers & Co.,

Nos. 148, 150 and 152 Fulton-street, corner of Nassau.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Brady's Photographs are universally conceded by critics and men of taste to be the finest ever produced in America. Life, science and enterprise alone secured publicly acknowledged first awards, paintings, daguerreotypes, etc. No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Great Sale of Winter Clothing.—$100,000 worth of fine fashionable Clothing, manufactured by some of the fashionable tailors, known in Broadway, selling at 25 per cent under cost of manufacture, at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures!! Gas Fixtures!!—Of splendid design and finish, and variety far beyond those from any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of James C. Moore, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block west of Broadway.

MARRIED.

At Paris, Mo., on Monday, Dec. 25, in Christ Church, by Rev. J. N. Wiley, Major Charles Bennett to Anna, daughter of Rev. David Stevens, all of that City.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 28, Mrs. Louisa G., wife of Francis Blackwell, and daughter of the late Gen. Thomas Jesup, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 48 Ann-st. Interment at Greenwood.

In the City, on Thursday, Dec. 28, after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Ryan, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 10 4th-st., on Sunday afternoon.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 28, Mrs. Cornelia Stevens, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 20 Ann-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, Mr. Charles A. Stevens, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 20 Ann-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, Mr. Ogden Ward, in the 21st